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THE PENNSYLVANIA RAID.

How the Rebels Escaped Across the Potomac.

The Skirmishing Without Material Results.

ANOTHER EXCITEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Straggling Rebel Cavalry Still in the State.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 13.

The *American* has the following special dispatch from Frederick:

"The escape of the rebels across the Potomac is fully confirmed.

After they were driven from Nolan's Ford they divided, and crossed the river in small bodies at different points.

Two farmers, taken prisoner by them at Mercersburgh, were paroled at the river, and arrived here to-day.

The farmers report that Gen. Stuart and Gen. Wade Hampton were both with the expedition. The cavalry force was a detachment from Virginia and South Carolina regiments. They seized not only horses in Maryland, but swept the parts of Pennsylvania through which they passed of every horse worth taking.

Clark's newspaper expressman was captured, but escaped after the rebels crossed the river."

THE SKIRMISHING WITHOUT RESULTS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 13.

Information received up to 1 o'clock this afternoon, shows that the firing yesterday on the upper Potomac, between the forces of Gen. Pleasanton and Gen. Stuart, was without any material results.

ANOTHER EXCITEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Oct. 13.

The following is a special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer:*

"Governor Curtin has just received information dated Perryville, Juniata County, from a 'reliable gentleman,' of Perry County, that a rebel force of 30,000 men made their appearance within eight miles of Concord, Franklin County, last night, at 12 o'clock, and carried off fifteen hundred horses. The farmers of Franklin County are moving all their stock into Perry County. The rebels are supposed to be making for the Pennsylvania Railroad."

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, Oct. 13—3 P. M.

Since my last dispatch Col. McClure telegraphs to Gov. Curtin the following:

"We have thousands of rumors, but they are entirely unfounded.

To approach Concord the rebels must cross at Loudon, ten miles west from here, on the pike, and we have news from there hourly.

Concord is at the head of 'Path Valley,' and to enter it the rebels must go by Mercesburgh and Loudon, or cross 'Cove Mountain' at Loudon and Farretsburgh, and they could not move without our having information of it.

The report is entirely without foundation, and has resulted from the exaggeration of the numbers of the rebel cavalry at St. Thomason, Friday night.

About sixty rebel cavalry are just reported by one of our officers to be in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, six miles east, on the pike. They seem to have been scattered, and are evidently retreating.

We are amply prepared for them, and every one appearing will be fired at, as Col. Grant is here with two Vermont regiments and artillery."

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, Oct. 13—3½ P. M.

The following has just been received from Col. McClure:

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Monday, Oct. 13.

A messenger has just arrived at my camp at Stevens's Furnace, with the information that the rebel cavalry were at Cashtown, at the foot of South Mountain, in Adams County, this morning, in considerable force. They have been driven back from the Potomac, and are trying to escape.

Every effort is being made to cut them off here and at Mercersburgh, but they have a man named Logan, from Franklin County, with them, and as he is a superior guide, they may escape.

All our citizens have arms, and will join the troops in cutting the rebels off.

Later.—Another dispatch, just received, says that the rebels are at Cashtown, Adams County, and may attempt to pass by the mountain road south; perhaps by the Sheppensburgh road, or maybe by the Greencastle road.

OUR HARRISBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. WOOL IN COMMAND—THE FORWARDING OF TROOPS—REPORTS ABOUT THE REBELS, ETC.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 11—2 P. M.

Gen. Wool and Staff are here. He assumed command this morning, and is very busy directing the movements of the troops. There are twenty-five hundred cavalry now at the Capitol grounds, with equipments, ammunition and rations ready to march. A lack of carbines, &c., has obliged Gov. Curtin, much to his regret, to furnish a portion of them with muskets. He has been up all night, drilling and preparing the troops for service. There is also a considerable force of Infantry at Camps Curtin and Simmons, and others are being forwarded, as fast as possible, on foot and by rail, to the seat of the invasion. A train goes up toward Chambersburgh in an hour, and I shall avail myself of the opportunity to go forward with the troops. "It is understood" that the rebels occupy Shippensburgh, a flourishing town on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, nine miles this side of Chambersburgh, and the usual feeling of panic—not any reliable information—suggests the fear that they contemplate further advances. No effort is being made to retard their advance at present. The authorities are said to be acting wholly under the direction of Gen. McClellan, who telegraphs the people to be quiet and entertain no fear. Thus far the rebels have obtained no specie, but report says the way they have stampeded the horses and appropriated other desirable articles of property, is not slow or inconsiderable.

The bridge over the Connestoga this side of Shippensburgh was last night destroyed—*not* it is believed by the rebel cavalry—but the *inhabitants*, who foolishly supposed the act would retard the advance of the enemy. I am not positive on this point, and must wait for more accurate information. The train which went up last evening, has not returned, which is regarded as a suspicious circumstance. The operator at Shippensburgh destroyed his instruments, (or pocketed them,) and left when the rebels came along. He has not been heard from.

A large number of excited people who belong in the neighborhood of Chambersburgh and other towns, supposed to be exposed to the rebel incursion, are congregated at the dépôt, in evident distress at the impossibility of going home, or of hearing from their friends.

The Valley Railroad office here is closed up, and the officers only answer questions furtively through the ticket-window. They seem wholly in the dark as to "what is up."

The sensible portion of the people here are calm, and no excitement like that which existed on a similar occasion three weeks ago prevails. The fullest confidence is felt in Gen. Wool, who never seemed more vigorous or active.

I will write again from where the rebels are, if I can get near them. E. S.

PARTICULARS OF THE REBEL RAID.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, Oct. 12.

Gen. Lee desired to know certainly the exact position held by the Army of the Potomac in Maryland, and whether it was the intention of McClellan to move with celerity and vigor upon him at Winchester, scattering his fragmentary and disorganized army, or whether the Union forces were to settle down upon the north bank of the Potomac for the Winter.

If the former were to be the case, Gen. Lee and his army must retreat to Gordonsville; if the latter, he would remain comfortably enough during the winter in Northern Virginia. So Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of the rebel army, with Ashby's old brigade of Stewart's Light Division, was ordered to patrol the line of the Potomac river from a point some miles above Hancock down to the position of McClellan's right wing.

It did not take the crafty rebel leader long to see that there was a distance of twenty miles of the north bank of the river front entirely unguarded; and from the reports given by his scouts and spies, he learned that the Pennsylvania militia had all been withdrawn and sent home, and that her border towns were all unprotected and at their mercy.

Gen. Lee was heard to say by a citizen of Mercersburgh that he was really loth to believe these reports given by his spies, and when they came in with circumstantial proofs, he was really astonished to think that any people would allow themselves to be "gulled" like these citizens of the old "Keystone Commonwealth" had been by the machinations of malevolent politicians.

With a full understanding of these facts, Gen. Lee determined to ford the Potomac, and did so, at a point just above and nearly opposite the town of Hancock, Md., on the night of Thursday, the 9th of October. A brigade of cavalry, composed of two regiments, two batteries of light artillery, and a regiment of infantry, crossed over. The infantry remained at the fording-place with a section of artillery, while the rebel cavalry, under Lee, advanced toward Hancock by the river road, and by mill paths, until within sight of that place, where they posted their pickets and bivouacked for the night.

The little town of Hancock fell an easy prey to the invader in the morning, and the village mothers, sisters and sweethearts could only console themselves with the thought that though their hearths were desolate and their womanhood, patriotism and love outraged, their sons, brothers and lovers and all manfully enlisted in the Union army, and there was nothing left by the Government for defence but old men and shot-guns, and no military leaders to marshal and encourage them.

But now to fulfill that oft-repeated threat of Northern invasion, Fitzhugh Lee set out to do it or die. Galloping over the border, scarcely stopping for anything, Lee went with his troopers to Mercersburg, and here scenes were enacted which we pray God may never fall to the lot of American women again. Two hundred of their relatives and protectors had been lying here in Camp Curtin, without either arms or equipments, and now that these women were being violated at least in principle, if not sensually, by voluptuous, lustful traitors, these brave Union soldiers were powerless to defend in the smallest way their own homes. The rebels are said to have entered stores and private residences, feeding and clothing themselves in the presence of ladies, throwing off their filthy, lousy garments, and standing in a state of semi-nudity before them while putting better things on, and finally, to add insult to injury, offered these women of ours their greasy, worthless Confederate scrip in payment for what the had taken.

The rebel cavalry, about 1,800 strong, advanced by two routes upon Chambersburgh, fully aware that the whole proceeding was a safe one. When within about four miles of the city Gen. Lee halted his forces, drew them up into line of battle, and sent Lieuts. Hill and Harrison, of his Staff, bearing a flag of truce, within sight of the city. Col. A. K. McClure and United States Marshal Stimmell were deputized by some of the leading citizens to wait upon the rebel officers and surrender the town, provided that the rebels promised to pay due respect to private property. To this request the rebels acceded without the least reluctance. Col. McClure and Mr. Stimmell returned to the city at once, and after sending the telegraph operator to a point near Shippensburgh, apprised the populace of what they hnd done. Notwithstanding the good promises made by the rebel officers, they took ten horses belonging to Col. McClure, without so much as tendering him a "thankee," and other well-known citizens of the town and surrounding country suffered in a similar way.

At Mercersburgh, Chambersburgh, Hancock and St. Thomas, the rebels obtained in various mean ways, and by resorting to many mean tricks, about $2,000 in specie, and over $10,000 in Government and local funds. The rebels have secured by this reconnoissance some seven hundred pretty good horses, as many fine cattle, a large quantity of grain carted back by Secessionists of Maryland, and a vast amount of clothing and shoes, of which they are sadly in need.

At Chambersburgh the rebels obtained a rich prize "all in a lump." It was nothing less than a number of large boxes containing nearly six thousand suits of uniforms intended for our troops in that vicinity, who, when the trouble came, had been mysteriously ordered off, and hence Col. McClure telegraphed that nothing could be done but surrender the city. But the joke of this was that the boxes were hastily opened, and in a short time there stood over a thousand veteran soldiers, "all in blue and new," who but a moment before presented the appearance of dark earthenware models of humanity. I thought of the good French proverb when I heard of this: "*L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose,*" and of the many times I have seen our deserving and noble Philadelphia girls "carrying" it out to the Gray's Ferry Arsenal with "four" at a time. The work of our girls in making these suits so nice will only benefit the rebels, and all of our good friend Col. Crosman's care in giving out, inspecting, and examining, will go to the behoof of our mutual enemy.

It must not be supposed that the rebels have entered Pennsylvania as a feint to cover the retreat of their army in Northern Virginia. Rebel officers were heard to say to one another in Chambersburgh, yesterday, that this movement was but the forerunner of a greater one, and the success of this would insure the success of the other. The rebels must either fall back upon Gordonsville in a short time, or enter Pennsylvania in force, to invade us or be annihilated. It is their only flattering hope. In their extreme hunger and nakedness, they sigh for the rich harvests just gleaned and garnered in the Blair and Cumberland valleys, and the well stocked storehouses of our Government.

The advance of the rebel cavalry into Pennsylvania is nothing more than an extensive and brilliant reconnoissance in force. It is an insulting impertinence, and must have a bad effect morally. It differs from the raid made by the same men upon the White House, on the Peninsula, in this, that it does not render our present position untenable, whilst that upon the White House did, and no doubt was the first cause of a change of base by McClellan, or rather of his retreat. A distinguished General of our army assured us yesterday that the raid was completed, no doubt, and that in all probability the rebels had accomplished all the mischief they came to execute.

Our authorities are doing all in their power to prevent any further advance of the rebels in our beloved State. All points on the Northern Central Railroad have a strong guard, while any further advance up the Cumberland Valley by the rebels will meet with a very sturdy resistance.

Gen. John E. Wool, the hero of fifty hard-fought battles and the veteran commander of the Middle Department, arrived in this city yesterday morning from Baltimore, accompanied by Col. Thomas Jefferson Cram, senior A. D. C. and chief of the general staff, and Capt. Septimus Carncross, A. D. C. The General had several long conferences with Gov. Curtin, his Staff and military advisers. He will return in a day or two to Baltimore. The appearance of the old veteran chieftain, whose hair is silvered by the frosts of seventy-three Winters, attracted considerable attention. He was treated with great respect by every one.

There was considerable excitement among the good citizens of this borough yesterday, but to-day a feeling of great confidence is everywhere evident among the people. The greatest efforts are being made to drive out the invader, and inflict a severe punishment upon him.

Col. Hampton, with his South Carolina Legion, arrived at Chambersburgh early yesterday morning, and they now occupy that town. Hampton had at one time a brigade of Palmetto troops, numbering 3,250 men; now his command is reduced to about 1,500, but they are represented as regular "dogs of war." I hope that our Anderson Cavalry, which is in the van, may have an opportunity to measure swords with these "chivalric" Southern nabobs; and I think that they will find that Pennsylvania has the bone and sinew, ann men who know how to use it.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Forward Movement to be Made Immediately.

The Army Again on the Offensive.

Good Effect of the President's Visit.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Saturday, Oct. 10, 1862.

The loyal North will rejoice to learn that a forward movement has at length been determined upon. Instead of pitching their Winter tents upon the Maryland shore, as we had begun to fear, content with having forced the enemy across the Potomac, our army has once more assumed the offensive, and in a few days at the furthest, will be marching down in Dixie.

For this change in programme we are mainly indebted to the President. The only object of his recent visit to the Upper Potomac was to hurry up matters. Such I *know* to be the case. J.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

The Place and its Surroundings—The Surrender—A Fair Consideration of the Event—Harper's Ferry now Impregnable.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, Md., Friday, Oct. 10, 1862.

A long day's ride over the vast spaces of hill and valley covered by the Army of the Potomac closes to-night, gratefully for both man and beast, on the Pisgah-tops of Maryland Heights. The endless succession of troops, trains, wagons, ambulances, artillery dust, camps, and all the moving masses of a great army which one encounters on every hand benumb the brain and befuddle the senses, till one fancies himself on a kind of Festus-ride through time and space; and it is a delightful relief to reach these placid summits, embosomed in heaven, far above the coils and clamor that rage below. The Maryland Height forms the Saul of the three giant mountain-tops of Harper's Ferry—overtopping all the rest. Indeed, from its summit, the angle of vision is so sharp that the basin in which Harper's Ferry lies is completely shut out from view, and one looks clean down the other side of Bolivar Heights, just as though they formed one continuous declivity with the Maryland Heights. About mid-way down the crest, however, where the frowning row of batteries is planted, (and whence the present writing,) the view of the triad of mountains—the Potomac running at their base, and the picturesque Shenandoah embouching into it—is magnificent. A line drawn from any one mountain top to either of the others, must be three miles or more; and yet the long-range rifled cannon that command these summits can easily throw their projectiles from each to each—a sort of Titanic game of bowls which Mars and Cloud-compelling Jove might carry on in sportive mood. How long in the "dark Backward and Abysm of Time" it took for the Potomac and Shenandoah to wear their way down into the two limestone ridges thus forming the three huge knobs—Maryland, Loudon and Bolivar Heights—in the basin of which lies the village of Harper's Ferry, only geologic æons can express, but to the reflective mind there is a certain pathos in the contrast of those crushing periods in which nature works, and the little fitful feverish human drama played on these placid and eternal hills.

Maryland Heights was, you will remember, the scene of our last great and disastrous disgrace—the surrender of Harper's Ferry; and the tent in which I am now writing is planted on the very spot where the capitulation took place. I have just walked over the whole ground with Capt. Taft, now commanding one of our New-York Batteries of 20-pounder Parrott guns, placed on the Heights, and have seen with what ease it might have been held. It only needed to plant a few guns on the top of the summit commanding the northward or Maryland side slope of the mountain—the direction in which the rebels came—to have made the place impregnable. Any one of the eight days during which Col. Miles *knew* an attack was imminent, and during which he did *nothing*, would have sufficed to render it so. Instead, all that he did was to spike his large guns and hurl them down the brow of the hills. But it seems even this amazing stupidity was stupidly done; for when our forces again took possession, half an hour sufficed to remove the spikes from the vents of the cannon, and they are now remounted where they were before—never, let us hope, to be treated in such cowardly fashion again. Such was the fatality of blundering attending this unfortunate and disgraceful affair, that had even a branch of the Signal Service been on the Heights, as they should have been, communications might have been made with Gen. McClellan and the place have been saved. But even as it was, there is universal accord that from seven to ten thousand men should render the position impregnable; and that nothing short of treason or appalling incompetency could have induced its surrender. All agree that it *could* have been held; that it *should* have been held, and that if it *had* been held the whole rebel army in Maryland would have been either captured or destroyed. It is maddening to see and know all this, and might stir a fever in the blood of a seraph.

If it be any consolation to the public to know that this important position is *now* impregnable against any possible attack, let them take assurance to that effect. The three heights are now securely fortified against all peradventure. The "ax brigade" has for weeks been busy in clearing away the woods on the summits, fire has been called in to do its work in burning up the brush, and batteries now frown from every eminence. The work of fortification still continues, and this morning, as I was cautiously picking my way down the rocky and precipitous heights, I encountered a team of twelve mules, tugging and straining every muscle in dragging a huge 30-pounder Parrott gun up the crest. I shall not, however, emulate the peculiar patriotism of one of your cotemporaries, which keeps the enemy fully posted as to the exact defences of these heights. I content myself with giving you the comfort that Harper's Ferry will never again pass out of the hands of the nation.

Placed on the commanding summit of Maryland Heights, the *immediate* features of the landscape, which generally so interfere with an enlarged realization of the geography of a country, become subordinated, and the eye sweeps in the whole magnificent stretch of hill and valley occupied by the Army of the Potomac. *En masse*, the physical aspect of the locality presents a series of parallel ridges running north from the Potomac, on which they abut. There are within the range of vision four or five of these parallel ridges (spurs of the Blue Ridge system,) and the intervening valleys, again, swell into series of hillocks that give infinite beauty and variety to the scene. It is in these valleys, and along either slope, running up from the river for a couple of miles, that the various corps of the Army of the Potomac are placed. And looking down from these heights on the camp-fires that light up these dells with a magical and almost preternatural beauty, it has seemed to me as though these rocky lines formed a sort of huge *stave*, the glittering camps in the intervening valleys making the *dots*, and the whole forming an exaggerated musical "score," which only awaits a master's hand to burst into martial music. W. S.

Position of the Rebel Army—A New Medical Commission—Paroled Prisoners from Winchester.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862.

I am enabled to furnish you some accurate intelligence concerning the rebel army of the Potomac. A week ago Saturday, Gen. Longstreet commenced moving southward from the neighborhood of Martinsburgh with a large force. He moves to the defence of Richmond. Two days ago, Gens. Lee and Jackson, with their armies remained at Bunker's Hill, about equidistant from Winchester and Martinsburgh, twenty miles apart. Stuart's cavalry continue to hover around the latter place. After being wounded in the foot at the Antietam battle, Gen. Longstreet was removed thence, to the house of Mr. Faulkener, where he remained until sufficiently recovered to resume his command. Just this side of Charlestown, eight miles from here and twenty from Winchester, there are a few rebel tents and one battery. On the other side of the village, however, there were on Tuesday night several rebel encampments to be seen. Intrenchments were thrown up in this neighborhood by the rebels when they fell back on the river at Sharpsburgh. About the middle of last week they commenced sending away the wounded from Winchester; also every description of property belonging to the army. The Court-house was full of conscripts, who had been seized and sent hither. Col. Mumford, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of Ashby's Cavalry, holds Snicker's Gap, near Snickersville, with the following force: one regiment of infantry, a battery of light artillery, and the Second, Sixth and Seventh Virginia Cavalry.

Through this Gap in the Blue Ridge passes the turnpike from Winchester to Leesburgh. As long as they hold it the enemy can ravage with impunity the valleys lying between the Blue Ridge and Short Hills and the Kittoctan Mountains. This they are accordingly doing; market people some of them living not more than two miles from Harper's Ferry are daily bringing in accounts of the outrages of marauding rebel bands. Every horse belonging to the Unionists has been seized. Secessionists have likewise lost all their horse-flesh, but have received confederate scrip in return.

Government has exhibited much forethought and wisdom in appointing a committee to visit the army of the Potomac, and ascertain the condition and various wants of the soldiers. It is composed of the following gentlemen: Lieut.-Col. L. Humphrey, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Musey and Lieut.-Col. Vollum, who are now prosecuting their duties. Gens. Banks', Burnside's and Keyes' corps are assigned to Col. Humphrey for inspection. Sumner's, Franklin's, and the Cavalry Brigade to Col. Musey, and Porter's, Sigel's, Hooker's, and the Provost Guard to Col. Vollum. Among other facts to be ascertained in connection with each regiment is the nationality of men, number of killed and wounded in battle, number who have died from wounds and camp-diseases, number of recruits received, present strength, number fit for duty, sanitary condition, causes of disease, how cooking is performed, condition of food, medical history of each, &c., &c. Col. Humphrey has already completed the inspection of Burnside's and Keyes' corps. Among the results attained are that native-born soldiers, with few exceptions, predominate in all the regiments. The commands have been much reduced in the numerous battles through which they have been called to pass, many of them numbering scarcely a hundred men. Owing to the severe marches from Washington to this point, many have been prostrated with sickness; others have suffered for the want of proper clothing and tent equipage, which they were compelled to leave at the Capitol. Suitable cooking utensils have not been provided, very many of the soldiers being obliged to make their simple tin cups serve all the purposes of a sauce-pan, tea-kettle, coffee-pot and boiler.

Four paroled sick and wounded soldiers have just arrived here from Winchester. Their names are as follows: A. J. Everhart, of Capt. Mean's Union Cavalry, taken at Leesburgh Sept. 2; badly wounded in the thigh, slowly recovering; Jacob A. Long, do.; Uriah R. Reynnolds, Co. H, Ninth Vermont, confined in the hospital at Winchester two months with typhoid fever; Freeman Levi Lathe, Ninth New-Hampshire, taken at Arlington three weeks ago and sick with fever. Never did poor fellows appear more rejoiced to once more get among friends. After being paroled with an oath of the severest description, they were permitted to procure a conveyance to bring them to our lines, a distance of 24 miles, which they did for $27 of Confederate money. Though deprived by their oath from communicating facts of the highest importance to the Government, they have yet informed me of other matters of general interest. Many Union people still remain at Winchester, Union ladies administering to their wants, though compelled to do so in a covert manner. They all express themselves as under lasting obligation to United States Navy Chaplain J. B. Heyndshaw, of Plainfield, N. J., for the numerous kindnesses extended toward them. "Had it not been for him, a kind old Quaker and the Union women, we do not know what we should have done," they said. The chaplain was allowed to move about wherever he chose. Every house until recently was filled with the sick and wounded. Fully 3,000 arrived on the day following the Sharpsburgh battle. A rebel Colonel stated in their presence that he saw ten thousand of their wounded and stragglers scattered along the road from Shepherdstown to Winchester. Some of the rebel wounded confined in the same hospital with themselves, (the York) estimated the number brought to Winchester, from the late battle-field, as high as ten thousand. This hardly agrees with the estimates of the logical correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, who thought "if we failed to rout the enemy, it was only because the nature of the ground prevented him from running." From five to nine thousand, he thinks, will cover the entire rebel losses. Matches are selling in Winchester for $1 a box. One of the men sold his boots, which were considerably worn, to a rebel soldier for $15. It was currently reported and believed that Lincoln had issued a proclamation, ordering all paroled prisoners to take up arms and resume their position in the various regiments. The men are being kindly provided for here by Dr. Porter, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, under whose charge they have been placed. J.

FROM CENTREVILLE.

A Reconnoissance and Skirmish at Aldie—Rebel Prisoners Paroled—More Cavalry Wanted—Capt. Heintz.

GEN. STAHL'S HEADQUARTERS, CENTREVILLE,
Friday, Oct. 10, 1862.

ANOTHER EXCURSION AND SKIRMISH.

Lieut. Conger, of the Third Virginia Cavalry, with a small force, went on a reconnoissance, Thursday, the 9th, from Fairfax, as far as Middleburgh and Aldie, in Loudon County. No incident worth mentioning occurred, until Lieut. Conger had arrived near Aldie on his return last evening. At this point he was attacked by a superior force of the enemy's cavalry, and a brisk skirmish took place. Lieut. Conger not having sufficient force to attack the enemy with any prospect of success, gradually fell back toward Fairfax Court-house, the rebels following him for seven miles, and harassing him the whole way. The enemy's loss was one man killed and three wounded. None of Lieut. Conger's force was injured.

MORE CAVALRY WANTED.

If the authorities at Washington could be induced to place at Gen. Stahl's disposal a sufficient force of cavalry—say 1,000 well-mounted men, in addition to what he has now—this whole section of country could be relieved of these rebel bands which are sent in here from the main army. Gen. Stahl, in the brief space of time that has elapsed since his arrival at this position, has made himself familiar, by almost daily reconnoissances, and extensive personal communication with old residents, with all of the principal localities, roads and by-ways, for a distance of thirty miles or more. He has the ability and tact for the kind of service required here at this time, and would render a good account of himself if permitted to do so. With his present force he is constantly on the move, and the artillery and cavalry at his command have had but little rest during the last three weeks. There are still a few local troops (county militia) scattered throughout the district between the Rappahannock and Leesburgh; but Gen. Stahl has made his appearance among them so frequently and suddenly, and captured so many, that they are very shy now. The sight of a single Union soldier will set a whole squad of them on the retreat—for they fear that Gen. Stahl is just behind. At Brentsville and other points recently visited, local pickets were found, but they fled at sight of a single scout long before the arrival of any troops. But wherever we go, these local squads are to be seen watching our movements and burning signal lights; but they are so far off and in such positions that their capture is difficult unless taken by surprise. The force that went on the last reconnoissance to the Rappahannock was watched everywhere it went, and signal fires were seen every night. We had not been in Brentsville five minutes last Tuesday night before a line of signal lights were observed communicating the fact to the enemy. On our return the enemy were equally watchful. Those bands now venture to keep up a military surveillance over the country under the protection of frequent excursions of rebel troops from the main army into the district; it is to make these excursions more hazardous and entirely disperse the local scouts and pickets that Gen. Stahl desires more cavalry.

WOUNDED MEN PAROLED.

The wounded rebels who have been at Sudley Mills Hospital since the battle of Bull Run, were yesterday paroled by Capt. Heintz, of Gen. Stahl's Staff. Their names are as follows:

W. A. Norton, Co. G, 38th North Carolina.
Westly A. Stevenson, Co. G, 38th North Carolina.
Martin Nelson, Co. B, 19th Ga.
John G. Denny, Co. K, 14th Tennessee.
J. Hilton, Co. H. 48th Va.
Thos. Dickens, Co. K, 48th Va.
S. H. McGee, Co. C, 19th Va.
J. L. Hall, Co. F. 1st Tenn.
E. L. F. McKinsey, Co. K, 7th Tennessee.
H. H. Barry, Co. D, 7th Tenn.
M. A. Anderson, Co. K, 7th Tennessee.

The following is the form of oath all rebel prisoners are now required to take upon being paroled:

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OCTOBER —, 1862.

Know all men that I, John Doe, of Company Q, of the Nine Hundredth and Ninety-ninth Regiment of Virginia Foolishmen, in consideration of my release from capture by the military authorities of the United States, do hereby solemnly pledge my word of honor not to do, or undertake any act, or to exert any influence in favor, or for the advantage of the Confederate army, or against the Government of the United States during the continuance of the present war, or until regularly included in an authorized exchange of prisoners of war.

Signed in the presence of——

Capt. Heintz, whose name is mentioned above, is deserving of a passing notice. He is a military man by profession, having passed twenty-five of the forty-three years he has lived in this world as an officer in the Austrian service, and resigned his commission, as Colonel of cavalry, at the request of Minister Dayton, in Paris, upon the assurance that he could obtain an equal rank in the army of the United States. Upon arriving at Washington, the semi-official arrangemen made in Paris was not ratified; but, still, hoping that his merits might be recognized by the Government he has been acting as volunteer aid, first upon the staff of Gen. Fremont and latterly of Gen. Stahl with the nominal rank of Captain. This experienced and efficient officer now finds himself ranked in the very corps to which he is attached, by gentlemen who in Europe were cadets under him. Notwithstanding this slight on the part of the Government he is true to the Union cause and one of its most zealous supporters. I imagine if the authorities at Washington could spend a few weeks where they could see the large number of inexperienced, effeminate and incompetent officers who occupy positions of great responsibility, requiring a thorough knowledge of the science of war, that the word foreigner would be excluded from the military vocabulary, and such gentlemen as Capt. Heintz would be appointed to positions their education and qualifications qualify them to fill with honor to themselves and the country to which they have voluntarily tendered their services in its darkest hour. In this connection it is well to state, that in all my experience with foreign officers in the American service I have not yet found one whose admiration of our free institutions and our cause is not of the intense kind—such as is rarely developed among our own people, who, as a general rule, do not fully appreciate the opportunities it is their privilege to enjoy.

EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

Eleventh Day.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE CHURCH—THE REBELLION DEBATE RESUMED.

The Episcopal Convention met, as usual, at 9 A. M. yesterday, at St. John's Chapel, Rev. Dr. Mead presiding in the absence of the regular chairman Rev. Dr. Craik. The preliminary religious services were conducted by Rt. Rev. Bishop Upfold, of Indiana, and Rt. Rev. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota. Owing to the exceedingly inclement weather the attendance was unusually feeble, the ladies, who are generally in force, being almost altogether absent.

Upon the organization of the House of Lay and Clerical Deputies, it was discovered that many of the most prominent and active members were absent.

The first regular business brought forward, after the reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding day, was a report presented by Rev. Dr. Wilson, of the Diocese of Western New-York, on behalf of the Committee on the State of the Church. It urged the importance of the subject of education among the young people of the Church, and advocated the appointment of Special Committees to control that subject.

To the report were appended the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the education of the youth and members of this Church, in accordance with the principles of the Church, is one of the most important objects to which its members and clergy can give their attention or contribute their worldly means.

Resolved, That there be added to the Standing Committee of this House, already existing, and to be appointed in the same way, a Standing Committee on Christian Education, to consist of nine members, and that the rules of the House (Rule No. 4) be so amended as to include this among the Standing Committees of the House.

The above report and resolutions were, without dissent, adopted.

Rev. Dr. Clarkson then presented the following:

Resolved, That the discussion, which is now the order of the day, to wit: The resolutions of the Committee of Nine, and the amendments thereon do terminate at two o'clock on Tuesday, the 14th inst., and that the vote of this House be taken at that time.

Rev. Dr. Mahan feared that this would restrict the full and free discussion he so warmly favored.

Rev. Dr. Higbee sustained the resolution, as many of the deputies present were anxious to get home.

The resolution was finally laid on the table, and the general debate, as on Saturday, was finally resumed.

The Report of the Rebellion Committee coming up, the Hon. Judge Cunningham and the Rev. Dr. Hawks and Mr. Andrews sustained it warmly, the Rev. Drs. Vinton and Neville strenuously advocating a more explicit declaration of policy.

Pending the debate, the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock A. M. to-day.

The Hibernian at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Monday, Oct. 13.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 2d, *via* Londonderry on the 3d inst., passed Father Point this morning, and reached her dock this evening. Her news is anticipated by her own advices, landed at Cape Race.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Some of the Results of the Late Battle at Perryville.

The Rebel Generals Bragg and Cheatham Believed to be Killed.

Another Great Battle Expected on Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 13.

It is understood that a dispatch from Gen. Boyle, dated at Louisville at 10 o'clock last night, reached here this morning, saying that it was generally believed that the rebel Generals, Bragg and Cheathem, were both killed in the engagement of Wednesday last, near Bardstown; that our loss in killed, wounded and missing, was between fifteen hundred and two thousand, while that of the enemy was much larger, and that we held the field that night and skirmished with them in the retreat next morning.

When the dispatch left Louisville a courier was expected to arrive in the course of the night bringing details of the pursuit of the rebels and of a battle which was probably fought yesterday.

Gen. Boyle expresses his belief in the truth of the account of the killing of the rebel Generals, Bragg and Cheathem, in the action of Wednesday, then prevalent in Louisville.

Threatened Confiscation of Liquors—Too Much Insubordination—Cols. Boone and Grigsby—Cars to Frankfort and Over Salt River.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862.

In compliance with orders from Col. Munday, Chief of Military Police, Maj. Spencer, commanding Louisville Barracks, notifies all liquor dealers, where they are found selling liquor to soldiers, that their houses will be closed, their stock confiscated and poured into the street, and the proprietors arrested and confined. The Major warns hotel proprietors, boarding-house keepers or others, that they will not be permitted to harbor soldiers in their houses who are absent from their commands without proper authority; and all offenders will be arrested and severely dealt with.

I hear of instances of insubordination and license among our soldiers, which, if true and unpunished, may tend to seriously affect the *morale* of our army.

A court-martial has fully approved of Col. Boone's surrender of one or two hundred men at Gallatin to a largely superior force. Col. Grigsby, of the Twenty-fourth Kentucky, is about to receive from his fellow-officers an elegant sword.

The cars run to North Benson, 10 miles this side of Frankfort. I suppose the rebuilding of the railroad bridge at Frankfort will cost the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company at least $100,000. Trains will again cross over Salt River, at Shepherdsville, to-morrow. PONTIAC.

REBEL PLANS IN THE WEST.

The Projected Campaign, as Revealed in Intercepted Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 13.

Important papers were some time ago captured by Gen. Buell, which were being transmitted for file to Brig.-Gen. Thomas Jordan, Assistant Adjutant-General of the rebel army at Chattanooga, Tenn. These papers include confidential letters from Gen. Beauregard, both to Adjutant General and Inspector Cooper, and to Gen. Bragg, specifically laying down a plan for military operations in the West and Southwest, by which our forces were effectively concentrated to meet the demonstrations recently made in pursuance of it. According to Beauregard's programme, the objective points of the rebels were first Louisville, and then Cincinnati, and he was particular in stating how best to reach them from Chattanooga, with Buell at Huntsville and Stevenson. It was his opinion a detachment could take Louisville, while the main body would be marching to Cincinnati. He contemplated the construction of a work at the former City for the command of the Ohio and canal, and the destruction of the canal as soon as possible, so completely that future travelers would hardly know where it was. To keep the command of Cincinnati, he would construct a strong work, heavily armed, at Covington. Copies of these important letters will soon be furnished to the country through the Press.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

A Disastrous Defeat at Corinth Acknowledged by the Rebels—Expedition to Wolf River, &c.

CAIRO, Monday, Oct. 13.

The Granada *Appeal* of the 10th inst. makes the result of the Corinth battle even more disastrous to the rebels than our own reports. It is stated that the attack was opposed by all but one of the rebel Generals, meaning, probably, Van Dorn, against whom there is great indignation manifested.

The expedition sent from Memphis on Sunday last to Wolf River, a few miles beyond Germantown, returned on Tuesday, having surprised a rebel camp and killed four men, including a captain, wounded fourteen, captured fifty, and a number of horses and arms.

Hon. T. A. Nelson, of Tennessee, who has hitherto remained neutral, has published an address condemning in strong terms President Lincoln's proclamation to emancipate the slaves.

THE DRAFT IN THE STATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 13.

There has not, thus far, been any day fixed for the draft in this State, but it is understood that the order will be published to-morrow; that the Commissioners to hear and determine the excuses of persons claiming to be exempt from military duty, will enter upon their duties immediately; that volunteers to fill regiments will be received until the 1st of November, and the draft will take place on the 10th of November.

Administration War Meeting in Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, Monday, Oct. 13.

An immense Administration war meeting was held here to-night, to ratify State and District nominations. Hon. A. O. Keesley presided, with fifty vice-presidents. Speech were made by Hon. James Wadsworth of New-York, Hon. Fred'k T. Frelinghuysen of this city, Hon. Joseph C. Potts of Trenton, and others. The meeting was characterized by great enthusiasm.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3450. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAID.

How the Rebels Escaped Across the Potomac.

The Skirmishing Without Material Results.

ANOTHER EXCITEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Straggling Rebel Cavalry Still in the State.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 13.

The *American* has the following special dispatch from Frederick:

"The escape of the rebels across the Potomac is fully confirmed.

After they were driven from Nolan's Ford they divided, and crossed the river in small bodies at different points.

Two farmers, taken prisoner by them at Mercersburg, were paroled at the river, and arrived here to-day.

The farmers report that Gen. STUART and Gen. WADE HAMPTON were both with the expedition. The cavalry force was a detachment from Virginia and South Carolina regiments. They seized not only horses in Maryland, but swept the parts of Pennsylvania through which they passed of every horse worth taking.

CLARK's newspaper expressman was captured, but escaped after the rebels crossed the river."

THE SKIRMISHING WITHOUT RESULTS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 13.

Information received up to 1 o'clock this afternoon, shows that the firing yesterday on the upper Potomac, between the forces of Gen. PLEASANTON and Gen. STUART, was without any material results.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 13.

The Washington *Star* of this evening says:

A man who arrived here this morning from near Conrad's Ferry states that he was in the presence of Gen. STUART a few minutes before he crossed the river with his marauding force in retreat from Pennsylvania. STUART informed him, in a sarcastic manner, he had fooled the whole party, but regretted he had not accomplished what was intended when he started, as he was expected to reach Frederick, Md., destroying the Government stores at that point, then destroying the bridge over the Monocacy river; but that all things taken into consideration, he had carried out his programme with much success. STUART's men and horses looked extremely exhausted, but the former were in high glee, and from the look of the clothing on their horses, and that which they had on their persons, and that which they had tied on their extra stolen horses, which numbered about 1,000, a change would be very acceptable, especially shoes and boots, of which they had a large quantity. Gen. STUART sent his compliments to a number of United States officers with whom he was acquainted in old times.

ANOTHER EXCITEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Oct. 13.

The following is a special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"Governor CURTIN has just received information dated Perryville, Juniata County, from a 'reliable gentleman,' of Perry County, that a rebel force of 30,000 men made their appearance within eight miles of Concord, Franklin County, last night, at 12 o'clock, and carried off fifteen hundred horses. The farmers of Franklin County are moving all their stock into Perry County. The rebels are supposed to be making for the Pennsylvania Railroad."

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, Oct. 13—2 P. M.

Since my last dispatch Col. MCCLURE telegraphs to Gov. CURTIN the following:

"We have thousands of rumors, but they are entirely unfounded.

To approach Concord the rebels must cross at Loudon, ten miles west from here, on the pike, and we have news from there hourly.

Concord is at the head of 'Path Valley,' and to enter it the rebels must go by Mercersburgh and Loudon, or cross 'Cave Mountain' at Loudon and Farretsburgh, and they could not move without our having information of it.

The report is entirely without foundation, and has resulted from the exaggeration of the numbers of the rebel cavalry at St. Thomason, Friday night.

About sixty rebel cavalry are just reported by one one of our officers to be in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, six miles east, on the pike. They seem to have been scattered, and are evidently retreating.

We are amply prepared for them, and every one appearing will be fired at, as Col. GRANT is here with two Vermont regiments and artillery."

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, Oct. 13—3½ P. M.

The following has just been received from Col. MCCLURE:

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Monday, Oct. 13.

A messenger has just arrived at my camp at Steven's Furnace, with the information that the rebel cavalry were at Cashtown, at the foot of South Mountain, in Adams County, this morning, in considerable force. They have been driven back from the Potomac, and are trying to escape.

Every effort is being made to cut them off here and at Mercersburgh, but they have a man named LOGAN, from Franklin County, with them, and as he is a superior guide, they may escape.

All our citizens have arms, and will join the troops in cutting the rebels off.

LATER.—Another dispatch, just received, says that the rebels are at Cashtown, Adams County, and may attempt to pass by the mountain road south; perhaps by the Sheppensburgh road, or maybe by the Greencastle road.

OUR HARRISBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. WOOL IN COMMAND—THE FORWARDING OF TROOPS—REPORTS ABOUT THE REBELS, ETC.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 11—2 P. M.

Gen. WOOL and Staff are here. He assumed command this morning, and is very busy directing the movements of the troops. There are twenty-five hundred cavalry now at the Capitol grounds, with equipments, ammunition and rations ready to march. A lack of carbines, &c., has obliged Gov. CURTIN, much to his regret, to furnish a portion of them with muskets. He has been up all night, drilling and preparing the troops for service. There is also a considerable force of Infantry at Camps Curtin and Simmons, and others are being forwarded, as fast as possible, on foot and by rail, to the seat of the invasion. A train goes up toward Chambersburgh in an hour, and I shall avail myself of the opportunity to go forward with the troops. "It is understood that the rebels occupy Shippensburgh, a flourishing town on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, nine miles this side of Chambersburgh, and the usual feeling of panic—not any reliable information—suggests the fear that they contemplate further advances. No effort is being made to retard their advance at present. The authorities are said to be acting wholly under the direction of Gen. MCCLELLAN, who telegraphs the people to be quiet and entertain no fear. Thus far the rebels have obtained no specie, but report says the way they have stampeded the horses and appropriated other desirable articles of property, is not slow or inconsiderable.

The bridge over the Connestoga this side of Shippensburgh was last night destroyed—*not* it is believed by the rebel cavalry—but the *inhabitants*, who foolishly supposed the act would retard the advance of the enemy. I am not positive on this point, and must wait for more accurate information. The train which went up last evening, has not returned, which is regarded as a suspicious circumstance. The operator at Shippensburgh destroyed his instruments, (or pocketed them,) and left when the rebels came along. He has not been heard from."

A large number of excited people who belong in the neighborhood of Chambersburgh and other towns, supposed to be exposed to the rebel incursion, are congregated at the depot, in evident distress at the impossibility of going home, or of hearing from their friends.

The Valley Railroad office here is closed up, and the officers only answer questions furtively through the ticket-window. They seem wholly in the dark as to "what is up."

The sensible portion of the people here are calm, and no excitement like that which existed on a similar occasion three weeks ago prevails. The fullest confidence is felt in Gen. WOOL, who never seemed more vigorous or active.

I will write again from where the rebels are, if I can get near them. E. S.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

A Disastrous Defeat at Corinth Acknowledged by the Rebels—Expedition to Wolf River, &c.

CAIRO, Monday, Oct. 13.

The Granada *Appeal* of the 13th inst. makes the result of the Corinth battle even more disastrous to the rebels than our own reports. It is stated that the attack was opposed by all but one of the rebel Generals, meaning, probably, VAN DORN, against whom there is great indignation manifested.

The expedition sent from Memphis on Sunday last to Wolf River, a few miles beyond Germantown, returned on Tuesday, having surprised a rebel camp and killed four men, including a captain, wounded fourteen, captured fifty, and a number of horses and arms.

Hon. T. A. NELSON, of Tennessee, who has hitherto remained neutral, has published an address condemning in strong terms President LINCOLN's proclamation to emancipate the slaves.

THE DRAFT IN THE STATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 13.

There has not, thus far, been any day fixed for the draft in this State, but it is understood that the order will be published to-morrow; that the Commissioners to hear and determine the excuses of persons claiming to be exempt from military duty, will enter upon their duties immediately; that volunteers to fill regiments will be received until the 1st of November, and the draft will take place on the 10th of November.

THE ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

State Congressional Ticket in Nomination in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa.

To-day elections for Members of Congress and State officers will be held as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.

State.

	People's Union.	Opposition.
Auditor-General	Thos. E. Cochran.	Isaac Slenker.
Surveyor-General	William S. Ross.	John P. Barr.

CONGRESS.

Dist.			
1.	Philadelphia	*Edward C. Webb.	Sam. J. Randall.
2.	Philadelphia	Charles O'Neill.	†Chas. J. Biddle.
3.	Philadelphia	Leonard Miles, Jr.	John Kline.
4.	Philadelphia	†Wm. D. Kelley.	Jas. B. Nicholson.
5.	Phila. & Bucks	M. Russell Thayer.	Chas. W. Carrigan.
6.	Leh. & Mon'y	*David Krause.	John D. Styles.
7.	Chester, &c.	J. M. Broomall.	Geo. G. A. McCall.
8.	Berks	*Joel B. Warner.	†Syd. E. Ancona.
9.	Lancaster	†Thad. Stevens.	Geo. M. Steinman.
10.	Schuylkill, &c.	†Jas. H. Campbell.	Myer Strouse.
11.	North'pt'n, &c.		†Philip Johnson.
12.	Luzerne & Sus.	†G. A. Grow.	Charles Denison.
13.	Bradford, &c.	George Landon.	†H. M. Tracy.
14.	Dauphin, &c.	John J. Patterson.	Wm. H. Miller.
15.	York, &c.		†Jos. Bailey.
16.	Adams, &c.	†E. McPherson.	A. H. Coffroth.
17.	H'tingdon, &c.	†Samuel S. Blair.	Arch. McAllister.
18.	Lycoming, &c.	W. H. Armstrong.	†Jas. T. Hale.
19.	Erie, War. &c.	Glenni W. Scofield.	M. C. Courtright.
20.	Venango, &c.	Christian Meyers.	Gaylord Church.
21.	Wesml'd, &c.	Wm. M. Stewart.	John L. Dawson.
22.	Pittsburgh, &c.	†Jas. K. Moorhead.	G. P. Hamilton.
23.	Alleg. City, &c.	Thomas Williams.	Jacob Zeigler.
24.	Wash'ton, &c.	†John W. Wallace.	†Jesse Lazear.

*War Democrat. †Members of the present House.

OHIO.

State.

	Union.	Democratic.
Sup. Court	F. T. Backus.	Rufus P. Ranney.
Sec. State	Wm. S. Kennon.	W. W. Armstrong.
Att'y General	C. N. Olds.	L. R. Critchfield.
School Com'r	Wm. D. Henkle.	C. W. H. Cathcart.
Bd. Pub. Works	John B. Gregory.	James Gamble.

Congress.

Dist.			
1.	Cincinnati, &c.	John Groesbeck.	*G. H. Pendleton.
2.	Hamilton Co.	*John A. Gurley.	Alexander Long.
3.	Butler, &c.	Robert C. Schenck.	*C. L. Vallandig'm.
4.	Miami, &c.	William H. West.	J. F. McKinney.
5.	Mercer, &c.		F. C. Le Blonde.
6.	Highland, &c.	Robert M. Briggs.	*Chilton A. White.
7.	Franklin, &c.	*S. Shellabarger.	*Samuel S. Cox.
8.	Marion, &c.	Col. J. H. Godman.	William Johnston.
9.	Huron, &c.	*Sam'l T. Worcester	Warren P. Noble.
10.	Wood, Luc, &c.	*James M. Ashley.	Morrison R. Waite.
11.	Adams, &c.	Henry S. Bundy.	Wells A. Hutchins.
12.	Ross, Pike, &c.	Carey A. Trimble.	William E. Finck.
13.	Musking'm, &c.	Geo. B. Wright.	John O'Neil.
14.	Wayne, &c.	Martin Welker.	George Bliss.
15.	Wash'ton, &c.	Wm. P. Cutler.	*James R. Morris.
16.	Belmont, &c.	Ephraim R. Eckley	Geo. W. Selden.
17.	Columbia, &c.	John A. Bingham.	J. W. White.
18.	Cuyahoga, &c.	Rufus P. Spauldi'g	Irad Kelley.
19.	Ashtabula, &c.	Gen. J. A. Garfield.	Daniel B. Woods.

*Members of the present House.

INDIANA.

State.

	Republican Union.	Democratic.
Secretary of State	William A. Peele.	James S. Athon.
Auditor	Albert Lange.	Joseph Ristine.
Treasurer	Jonathan S. Henry.	Matthew L. Brett.
Attorney-General	D. E. Williamson.	Oscar B. Hood.
Supt. Ct. Repor	William S. Smith.	Michael C. Kerr.
Supt. Schools	John I. Morrison.	Samuel D. Rugg.

Congress.

District.		
I.	Alvah Johnson.	*John Law.
II.	Col. W. Q. Gresham.	*James A. Cravens.
III.	*Wm. McKee Dunn.	Hy. W. Harrington.
IV.	Col. James Gavin.	*William S. Holman.
V.	*George W. Julian.	Edward Johnson.
VI.	Gen. Eben. Dumont.	Alexander B. Conduitt.
VII.	Harvey D. Scott.	*Daniel W. Voorhees.
VIII.	Godlove S. Orth.	John Pettitt.
IX.	*Schuyler Colfax.	David Turpie.
X.	*William Mitchell.	Joseph K. Edgerton.
XI.	*John P. C. Shanks.	James F. McDowell.

*Members of the present House.

IOWA—STATE.

	Republican.	Democratic.
Secretary State	James Wright.	Rich. H. Sylvester.
Auditor	J. W. Cattell.	John Browne.
Treasurer	Wm. H. Holmes.	Samuel L. Lorah.
Attorney-General	C. C. Nourse.	Benton J. Hall.
Land Regist'r	Josiah A. Harvey.	Ed. Gottschalk.

CONGRESS.

Dist.		
1.	James F. Wilson	J. K. Hornish.
2.	Hiram Price	Edward H. Thayer.
3.	William B. Allison	D. A. Mahoney.
4.	James B. Grinnell	H. M. Martin.
5.	John A. Kasson	Daniel O. Finch.
6.	A. W. Hubbard	J. F. Duncombe.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Forward Movement to be Made Immediately.

The Army Again on the Offensive.

Good Effect of the President's Visit.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Saturday, Oct. 10, 1862.

The loyal North will rejoice to learn that a forward movement has at length been determined upon. Instead of pitching their Winter tents upon the Maryland shore, as we had begun to fear, content with having forced the enemy across the Potomac, our army has once more assumed the offensive, and in a few days at the furthest, will be marching down in Dixie.

For this change in programme we are mainly indebted to the President. The only object of his recent visit to the Upper Potomac was to hurry up matters. Such I *know* to be the case. J.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

The Place and its Surroundings—The Surrender—A Fair Consideration of the Event—Harper's Ferry now Impregnable.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, Md., Friday, Oct. 10, 1862.

A long day's ride over the vast spaces of hill and valley covered by the Army of the Potomac closes to-night, gratefully for both man and beast, on the Pisgah-tops of Maryland Heights. The endless succession of troops, trains, wagons, ambulances, artillery dust, camps, and all the moving masses of a great army which one encounters on every hand benumb the brain and befuddle the senses, till one fancies himself on a kind of Festus-ride through time and space and it is a delightful relief to reach these placid summits, embosomed in heaven, far above the coils and clamor that rage below. The Maryland Height forms the Saul of the three giant mountain-tops of Harper's Ferry—overtopping all the rest. Indeed, from its summit, the angle of vision is so sharp that the basin in which Harper's Ferry lies is completely shut out from view, and one looks clean down the other side of Bolivar Heights, just as though they formed one continuous declivity with the Maryland Heights. About mid-way down the crest, however, where the frowning row of batteries is planted, (and whence the present writing,) the view of the triad of mountains—the Potomac running at their base, and the picturesque Shenandoah embouching into it—is magnificent. A line drawn from any one mountain top to either of the others, must be three miles or more; and yet the long-range rifled cannon that command these summits can easily throw their projectiles from each to each—a sort of Titanic game of bowls which Mars and Cloud-compelling Jove might carry on in sportive mood. How long in the "dark Backward and Abysm of Time" it took for the Potomac and Shenandoah to wear their way down into the two limestone ridges thus forming the three huge knobs—Maryland, Loudon and Bolivar Heights—in the basin of which lies the village of Harper's Ferry, only geologic æons can express, but to the reflective mind there is a certain pathos in the contrast of those crushing periods in which nature works, and the little fitful feverish human drama played on these placid and eternal hills.

Maryland Heights was, you will remember, the scene of our last great and disastrous disgrace—the surrender of Harper's Ferry; and the tent in which I am now writing is planted on the very spot where the capitulation took place. I have just walked over the whole ground with Capt. TAFT, now commanding one of our New-York Batteries of 20-pounder Parrott guns, placed on the Heights, and have seen with what ease it might have been held. It only needed to plant a few guns on the top of the summit commanding the northward or Maryland side slope of the mountain—the direction in which the rebels came—to have made the place impregnable. Any one of the eight days during which Col. MILES *knew* an attack was imminent, and during which he did *nothing*, would have sufficed to render it so. Instead, all that he did was to spike his large guns and hurl them down the brow of the hills. But it seems even this amazing stupidity was stupidly done; for when our forces again took possession, half an hour sufficed to remove the spikes from the vents of the cannon, and they are now remounted where they were before—never, let us hope, to be treated in such cowardly fashion again. Such was the fatality of blundering attending this unfortunate and disgraceful affair, that had even a branch of the Signal Service been on the Heights, as they should have been, communications might have been made with Gen. MCCLELLAN and the place have been saved. But even as it was, there is universal accord that from seven to ten thousand men should render the position impregnable; and that nothing short of treason or appalling incompetency could have induced its surrender. All agree that it *could* have been held; that it *should* have been held, and that if it *had* been held the whole rebel army in Maryland would have been either captured or destroyed. It is maddening to see and know all this, and might stir a fever in the blood of a seraph.

If it be any consolation to the public to know that this important position is *now* impregnable against any possible attack, let them take assurance to that effect. The three heights are now securely fortified against all peradventure. The "ax brigade" has for weeks been busy in clearing away the woods on the summits, fire has been called in to do its work in burning up the brush, and batteries now frown from every eminence. The work of fortification still continues, and this morning, as I was cautiously picking my way down the rocky and precipitous heights, I encountered a team of twelve mules, tugging and straining every muscle in dragging a huge 30-pounder Parrott gun up the crest. I shall not, however, emulate the peculiar patriotism of one of your cotemporaries, which keeps the enemy fully posted as to the exact defences of these heights. I content myself with giving you the comfort that Harper's Ferry will never again pass out of the hands of the nation.

Placed on the commanding summit of Maryland Heights, the *immediate* features of the landscape, which generally so interfere with an enlarged realization of the geography of a country, become subordinated, and the eye sweeps in the whole magnificent stretch of hill and valley occupied by the Army of the Potomac. *En masse*, the physical aspect of the locality presents a series of parallel ridges running north from the Potomac, on which they abut. There are within the range of vision four or five of these parallel ridges (spurs of the Blue Ridge system,) and the intervening valleys, again, swell into series of hillocks that give infinite beauty and variety to the scene. It is in these valleys, and along either slope, running up from the river for a couple of miles, that the various corps of the Army of the Potomac are placed. And looking down from these heights on the camp-fires that light up these dells with a magical and almost preternatural beauty, it has seemed to me as though these rocky lines formed a sort of huge *stave*, the glittering camps in the intervening valleys making the *dots*, and the whole, forming an exaggerated musical "score," which only awaits a master's hand to burst into martial music. W. S.

Position of the Rebel Army—A New Medical Commission—Paroled Prisoners from Winchester.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862.

I am enabled to furnish you some accurate intelligence concerning the rebel army of the Potomac. A week ago Saturday, Gen. LONGSTREET commenced moving southward from the neighborhood of Martinsburgh with a large force. He moves to the defence of Richmond. Two days ago, Gens. LEE and JACKSON, with their armies remained at Bunker's Hill, about equidistant from Winchester and Martinsburgh, twenty miles apart. STUART's cavalry continue to hover around the latter place. After being wounded in the foot at the Antietam battle, Gen. LONGSTREET was removed thence, to the house of Mr. FAULKNER, where he remained until sufficiently recovered to resume his command. Just this side of Charlestown, eight miles from here and twenty from Winchester, there are a few rebel tents and one battery. On the other side of the village, however, there were on Tuesday night several rebel encampments to be seen. Intrenchments were thrown up in this neighborhood by the rebels when they fell back on the river at Sharpsburgh. About the middle of last week they commenced sending away the wounded from Winchester; also every description of property belonging to the army. The Court-house was full of conscripts, who had been seized and sent hither. Col. MUNFORD, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of ASHBY's Cavalry, holds Snicker's Gap, near Snickersville, with the following force: one regiment of infantry, a battery of light artillery, and the Second, Sixth and Seventh Virginia Cavalry.

Through this Gap in the Blue Ridge passes the turnpike from Winchester to Leesburgh. As long as they hold it the enemy can ravage with impunity the valleys lying between the Blue Ridge and Short Hills and the Kittoctan Mountains. This they are accordingly doing; market people some of them living not more than two miles from Harper's Ferry are daily bringing in accounts of the outrages of marauding rebel bands. Every horse belonging to the Unionists has been seized. Secessionists have likewise lost all their horse-flesh, but have received confederate scrip in return.

Government has exhibited much forethought and wisdom in appointing a committee to visit the army of the Potomac, and ascertain the condition and various wants of the soldiers. It is composed of the following gentlemen: Lieut.-Col. L. HUMPHREY, Lieut.-Col. W. H. MUSEY and Lieut.-Col. VOLLUM, who are now prosecuting their duties. Gens. BANKS', BURNSIDE's and KEYES' corps are assigned to Col. HUMPHREY for inspection. SUMNER's, FRANKLIN's, and the Cavalry Brigade to Col. MUSEY, and PORTER's, SIGEL's, HOOKER's, and the Provost Guard to Col. VOLLUM. Among other facts to be ascertained in connection with each regiment is the nationality of men, number of killed and wounded in battle, number who have died from wounds and camp-diseases, number of recruits received, present strength, number fit for duty, sanitary condition, causes of disease, how cooking is performed, condition of food, medical history of each, &c., &c. Col. HUMPHREY has already completed the inspection of BURNSIDE's and KEYES' corps. Among the results attained are that native-born soldiers, with few exceptions, predominate in all the regiments. The commands have been much reduced in the numerous battles through which they have been called to pass, many of them numbering scarcely a hundred men. Owing to the severe marches from Washington to this point, many have been prostrated with sickness, others have suffered for the want of proper clothing and tent equipage, which they were compelled to leave at the Capitol. Suitable cooking utensils have not been provided, very many of the soldiers being obliged to make their simple tin cups serve all the purposes of a sauce-pan, tea-kettle, coffee-pot and boiler.

Four paroled sick and wounded soldiers have just arrived here from Winchester. Their names are as follows: A. J. EVERHART, of Capt. MEAN's Union Cavalry, taken at Leesburgh Sept. 2; badly wounded in the thigh, slowly recovering; JACOB A. LONG, do.; URIAH R. REYNOLDS, Co. H, Ninth Vermont, confined in the hospital at Winchester two months with typhoid fever; FREEMAN LEVI LATHE, Ninth New-Hampshire, taken at Arlington three weeks ago and sick with fever. Never did poor fellows appear more rejoiced to once more get among friends. After being paroled with an oath of the severest description, they were permitted to procure a conveyance to bring them to our lines, a distance of 24 miles, which they did for $27 of Confederate money. Though deprived by their oath from communicating facts of the highest importance to the Government, they have yet informed me of other matters of general interest. Many Union people still remain at Winchester, Union ladies administering to their wants, though compelled to do so in a covert manner. They all express themselves as under lasting obligation to United States Navy Chaplain J. B. HEYNDSHAW, of Plainfield, N. J., for the numerous kindnesses extended toward them. "Had it not been for him, a kind old Quaker and the Union women, we do not know what we should have done," they said. The chaplain was allowed to move about wherever he chose. Every house until recently was filled with the sick and wounded. Fully 3,000 arrived on the day following the Sharpsburgh battle. A rebel Colonel stated in their presence that he saw ten thousand of their wounded and stragglers scattered along the road from Shepherdstown to Winchester. Some of the rebel wounded confined in the same hospital with themselves, (the York) estimated the number brought to Winchester, from the late battle-field, as high as ten thousand. This hardly agrees with the estimates of the logical correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, who thought "if we failed to rout the enemy, it was only because the nature of the ground prevented him from running." From five to nine thousand, he thinks, will cover the entire rebel losses. Matches are selling in Winchester for $1 a box. One of the men sold his boots, which were considerably worn, to a rebel soldier for $15. It was currently reported and believed that LINCOLN had issued a proclamation, ordering all paroled prisoners to take up arms and resume their position in the various regiments. The men are being kindly provided for here by Dr. POTTER, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, under whose charge they have been placed. J.

FROM CENTREVILLE.

A Reconnoissance and Skirmish at Aldie—Rebel Prisoners Paroled—More Cavalry Wanted—Capt. Heintz.

GEN. STAHL'S HEADQUARTERS, CENTREVILLE, Friday, Oct. 10, 1862.

ANOTHER EXCURSION AND SKIRMISH.

Lieut. CONGER, of the Third Virginia Cavalry with a small force, went on a reconnoissance, Thursday, the 9th, from Fairfax, as far as Middleburgh and Aldie, in Louden County. No incident worth mentioning occurred, until Lieut. CONGER had arrived near Aldie on his return last evening. At this point he was attacked by a superior force of the enemy's cavalry, and a brisk skirmish took place. Lieut. CONGER not having sufficient force to attack the enemy with any prospect of success, gradually fell back toward Fairfax Court-house, the rebels following him for seven miles, and harassing him the whole way. The enemy's loss was one man killed and three wounded. None of Lieut. CONGER's force was injured.

MORE CAVALRY WANTED.

If the authorities at Washington could be induced to place at Gen. STAHL's disposal a sufficient force of cavalry—say 1,000 well-mounted men, in addition to what he has now—this whole section of country could be relieved of these rebel bands which are sent in here from the main army. Gen. STAHL, in the brief space of time that has elapsed since his arrival at this position, has made himself familiar, by almost daily reconnoissances, and extensive personal communication with old residents, with all of the principal localities, roads and by-ways, for a distance of thirty miles or more. He has the ability and tact for the kind of service required here at this time, and would render a good account of himself if permitted to do so. With his present force he is constantly on the move, and the artillery and cavalry at his command have had but little rest during the last three weeks. There are still a few local troops (county militia) scattered throughout the district between the Rappahannock and Leesburgh; but Gen. STAHL has made his appearance among them so frequently and suddenly, and captured so many, that they are very shy now. The sight of a single Union soldier will set a whole squad of them on the retreat—for they fear that Gen. STAHL is just behind. At Brentsville and other points recently visited, local pickets were found, but they fled at sight of a single scout long before the arrival of any troops. But wherever we go, these local squads are to be seen watching our movements and burning signal lights; but they are so far off and in such positions that their capture is difficult unless taken by surprise. The force that went on the last reconnoissance to the Rappahannock was watched everywhere it went, and signal fires were seen every night. We had not been in Brentsville five minutes, last Tuesday night before a line of signal lights were observed communicating the fact to the enemy. On our return the enemy were equally watchful. Those bands now venture to keep up a military surveillance over the country under the protection of frequent excursions of rebel troops from the main army into the district; it is to make these excursions more hazardous and entirely disperse the local scouts and pickets that Gen. STAHL desires more cavalry.

WOUNDED MEN PAROLED.

The wounded rebels who have been at Sudley Mills Hospital since the battle of Bull Run, were yesterday paroled by Capt. HEINTZ, of Gen. STAHL's Staff. Their names are as follows:

W. A. Norton, Co. G, 38th North Carolina.
Westly A. Stevenson, Co. G, 38th North Carolina.
Martin Nelson, Co. B, 19th Ga.
John G. Denny, Co. K, 14th Tennessee.
J. Hilton, Co. H, 48th Va.
Thos. Dickens, Co. K, 48th Va.
S. H. McGee, Co. C, 19th Va.
J. L. Hall, Co. F, 1st Tenn.
E. L. F. McKinsey, Co. K, 7th Tennessee.
H. H. Barry, Co. D, 7th Tenn.
M. A. Anderson, Co. K, 7th Tennessee.

The following is the form of oath all rebel prisoners are now required to take upon being paroled:

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OCTOBER —, 1862.

Know all men that I, John Doe, of Company Q, of the Nine Hundredth and Ninety-ninth Regiment of Virginia Foolishmen, in consideration of my release from capture by the military authorities of the United States, do hereby solemnly pledge my word of honor not to do, or undertake any act, or to exert any influence in favor, or for the advantage of the Confederate army, or against the Government of the United States during the continuance of the present war, or until regularly included in an authorized exchange of prisoners of war.

Signed in the presence of——

Capt. HEINTZ, whose name is mentioned above, is deserving of a passing notice. He is a military man by profession, having passed twenty-five of the forty three years he has lived in this world as an officer in the Austrian service, and resigned his commission, as Colonel of cavalry, at the request of Minister DAYTON, in Paris, upon the assurance that he could obtain an equal rank in the army of the United States. Upon arriving at Washington, the semi-official arrangement made in Paris was not ratified; but, still, hoping that his merits might be recognized by the Government, he has been acting as volunteer aid, first upon the staff of Gen. FREMONT, and latterly of Gen. STAHL with the nominal rank of Captain. This experienced and efficient officer now finds himself ranked in the very corps to which he is attached, by gentlemen who in Europe were cadets under him. Notwithstanding this slight on the part of the Government he is true to the Union cause and one of its most zealous supporters. I imagine if the authorities at Washington could spend a few weeks where they could see the large number of inexperienced, effeminate and incompetent officers who occupy positions of great responsibility, requiring a thorough knowledge of the science of war, that the word foreigner would be excluded from the military vocabulary, and such gentlemen as Capt. HEINTZ would be appointed to positions their education and qualifications qualify them to fill with honor to themselves and the country to which they have voluntarily tendered their services in its darkest hour. In this connection it is well to state, that in all my experience with foreign officers in the American service I have not yet found one whose admiration of our free institutions and our cause is not of the intense kind—such as is rarely developed among our own people, who, as a general rule, do not fully appreciate the opportunities it is their privilege to enjoy.

EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

Eleventh Day.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE CHURCH—THE REBELLION DEBATE RESUMED.

The Episcopal Convention met, as usual, at 9 A. M. yesterday, at St. John's Chapel, Rev. Dr. MEAD presiding in the absence of the regular chairman Rev. Dr. CRAIK. The preliminary religious services were conducted by Rt. Rev. Bishop UPFOLD, of Indiana, and Rt. Rev. Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota. Owing to the exceedingly inclement weather the attendance was unusually feeble, the ladies, who are generally in force, being almost altogether absent.

Upon the organization of the House of Lay and Clerical Deputies, it was discovered that many of the most prominent and active members were absent.

The first regular business brought forward, after the reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding day, was a report presented by Rev. Dr. WILSON, of the Diocese of Western New-York, on behalf of the Committee on the State of the Church. It urged the importance of the subject of education among the young people of the Church, and advocated the appointment of Special Committees to control that subject.

To the report were appended the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the education of the youth and members of this Church, in accordance with the principles of the Church, is one of the most important objects to which its members and clergy can give their attention or contribute their worldly means.

Resolved, That there be added to the Standing Committee of this House, already existing, and to be appointed in the same way, a Standing Committee on Christian Education, to consist of nine members, and that the rules of the House (Rule No. 4) be so amended as to include this among the Standing Committees of the House.

The above report and resolutions were, without dissent, adopted.

Rev. Dr. CLARKSON then presented the following:

Resolved, That the discussion, which is now the order of the day, to wit: The resolutions of the Committee of Nine, and the amendments thereon do terminate at two o'clock on Tuesday, the 14th inst., and that the vote of this House be taken at that time.

Rev. Dr. MAHAN feared that this would restrict the full and free discussion he so warmly favored.

Rev. Dr. HIGBEE sustained the resolution, as many of the deputies present were anxious to get home.

The resolution was finally laid on the table, and the general debate, as on Saturday, was finally resumed.

The Report of the Rebellion Committee coming up, the Hon. Judge CUNNINGHAM and the Rev. Dr. HAWKS and Mr. ANDREWS sustained it warmly, the Rev. Drs. VINTON and NEVILLE strenuously advocating a more explicit declaration of policy.

Pending the debate, the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock A. M. to-day.

The Hibernian at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Monday, Oct. 13.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 2d, via Londonderry on the 3d inst., passed Father Point this morning, and reached her dock this evening. Her news is anticipated by her own advices, landed at Cape Race.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Some of the Results of the Late Battle at Perryville.

The Rebel Generals Bragg and Cheatham Believed to be Killed.

Another Great Battle Expected on Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 13.

It is understood that a dispatch from Gen. BOYLE, dated at Louisville at 10 o'clock last night reached here this morning, saying that it was generally believed that the rebel Generals, BRAGG and CHEATHAM, were both killed in the engagement of Wednesday last, near Bardstown; that our loss in killed, wounded and missing, was between fifteen hundred and two thousand, while that of the enemy was much larger, and that we held the field that night and skirmished with them in the retreat next morning.

When the dispatch left Louisville a courier was expected to arrive in the course of the night bringing details of the pursuit of the rebels and of a battle which was probably fought yesterday.

Gen. BOYLE expresses his belief in the truth of the account of the killing of the rebel Generals, BRAGG and CHEATHAM, in the action of Wednesday, then prevalent in Louisville.

Threatened Confiscation of Liquors—Too Much Insubordination—Cols. Boone and Grigsby—Cars to Frankfort and Over Salt River.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862.

In compliance with orders from Col. MUNDAY, Chief of Military Police, Maj. SPENCER, commanding Louisville Barracks, notifies all liquor dealers, where they are found selling liquor to soldiers, that their houses will be closed, their stock confiscated and poured into the street, and the proprietors arrested and confined. The Major warns hotel proprietors, boarding-house keepers or others, that they will not be permitted to harbor soldiers in their houses who are absent from their commands without proper authority; and all offenders will be arrested and severely dealt with.

I hear of instances of insubordination and license among our soldiers, which, if true and unpunished may tend to seriously affect the *morale* of our army.

A court-martial has fully approved of Col. BOONE's surrender of one or two hundred men at Gallatin to a largely superior force. Col. GRIGSBY, of the Twenty-fourth Kentucky, is about to receive from his fellow officers an elegant sword.

The cars run to North Benson, 10 miles this side of Frankfort. I suppose the rebuilding of the railroad bridge at Frankfort will cost the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company at least $100,000. Trains will again cross over Salt River, at Shepherdsville, to-morrow. PONTIAC.

REBEL PLANS IN THE WEST.

The Projected Campaign, as Revealed in Intercepted Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 13.

Important papers were some time ago captured by Gen. BUELL, which were being transmitted for file to Brig.-Gen. THOMAS JORDAN, Assistant Adjutant General of the rebel army at Chattanooga, Tenn. These papers include confidential letters from Gen. BEAUREGARD, both to Adjutant General and Inspector COOPER, and to Gen. BRAGG, specifically laying down a plan for military operations in the West and Southwest, by which our forces were effectively concentrated to meet the demonstrations recently made in pursuance of it. According to BEAUREGARD's programme, the objective points of the rebels were first Louisville and then Cincinnati, and he was particular in stating how best to reach them from Chattanooga, with BUELL at Huntsville and Stevenson. It was his opinion a detachment could take Louisville, while the main body would be marching to Cincinnati. He contemplated the construction of a work at the former City for the command of the Ohio and canal, and the destruction of the canal as soon as possible, so completely that future travelers would hardly know where it was. To keep the command of Cincinnati, he would construct a strong work, heavily armed, at Covington. Copies of these important letters will soon be furnished to the country through the Press.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

SEDALIA, Mo., Monday, Oct. 13.

The Sixth Missouri State Militia, Col. CATHERWOOD, have, in several scouting expeditions within the last few days, broken up various bands of guerrillas, killing the notorious JO. KIRK, who has murdered so many private citizens lately, Capt. SANDERS, of the Third Mississippi, and Lieut. ALEXANDER, of the same regiment, and some fifty bushwhackers. They also brought into camp, this morning, Col. WM. H. MCCOWN, C. S. A., who escaped from the St. Louis military prison some time ago, by blackening himself, and thus passing the sentinel. They have also captured a large correspondence of interest.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Monday, Oct. 13.

Papers and dispatches dated as late as the 6th, have been received by Gen. COMBS from Arkansas. HINDMAN was then at Duval's Bluffs. PARSON was represented as moving toward Northern Missouri, and seeking to unite his forces with STEEN and MCBRIDE, at Pocahontas.

The rebel Commander HOLMES was at Little Rock. Gen. SCHOFIELD had arrived at Cassville, in Barry County, near the Alabama line. Southwestern Missouri is once more cleared of rebel forces, and telegraphic communication is complete to Cassville. Two divisions of the army are left at Helena, under Gen. CARR.

Administration War Meeting in Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, Monday, Oct. 13.

An immense Administration war meeting was held here to-night, to ratify State and District nominations. Hon. J. O. KEASBEY presided, with fifty vice-presidents. Speeches were made by Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH of New-York, Hon. FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN of this city, Hon. JOSEPH C. POTTS of Trenton, and others. The meeting was characterized by great enthusiasm.

New Military Department.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 13.

The combined armies of Missouri and Kansas, now in the field as an army corps in the field, now commanded by Brig.-Gen. SCHOFIELD, will hereafter be denominated the "Army of the Frontier," by order of Maj.-Gen. CURTIS.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMICIDE OF PETER C. REAL.

TRIAL OF MRS. MARY REAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Barnard.

FOURTH DAY.

The trial of this case was resumed yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The public interest in the trial appears to be unabated, and, as on the previous days, the Court-room was thronged with people. The examinations of witnesses for the defence was resumed by calling to the stand

James A. Ovington: Have known the prisoner since March, 1860; she boarded in same house with me, at No. 20 Macdougal-street; deceased frequently called there to see Miss Stewart; he was in the habit of taking her out; never saw anybody there inquiring for Miss Stewart except deceased; met deceased one evening at the City Wide-Awake Ball, at Irving Hall; saw him dance with several ladies; prisoner's conduct while boarding at my mother's house was that of a perfect lady.

Cross-examined—She boarded with my mother about six months, from March, 1860; never knew the prisoner by any other name than Miss Stewart; always supposed Mr. Real was her affianced suitor; never saw anything which led me to believe that the prisoner and deceased were married.

Redirect—I thought they were on the verge of marriage; never saw anything at all improper in her conduct.

Justin R. Wells, sworn: I just know the accused and that is all; met her in 1860, when she was boarding at Mrs. Ovington's; I only remained there a few days.

Cross-examined—I knew her then as Miss Stewart.

Samuel Cantrell, sworn: Keep a shoe store at No. 813 Broadway; have known Mrs. Real since 1854 to the present time; was introduced to her at Singer's, on Broadway; I gave her employment; she worked for me about two years; had a slight acquaintance with Mr. Real; saw him at my house; Mrs. Real came to board with me in the Fall of 1854, and remained there about a year; Mr. Real called upon her then perhaps twice a week; never saw the deceased after July, 1858; have not seen the prisoner much since she left my employ in 1858.

Cross-examined—Mrs. Real was the only boarder at my house; she came to live in my family immediately after she entered my employ; was in my employ about about a year after she ceased boarding with me; have seen her occasionally since she left my employ; she once called at my house last Fall; called on the prisoner at the Station-house the morning after the homicide; testified at the Coroner's inquest; my motive in calling on her was one of friendship.

Samuel Hughes, Jr., sworn—First became acquainted with prisoner at Mrs. Ovington's, No. 20 MacDougal-street; saw the deceased there also; knew nothing of the character of Mrs. Real; it was generally considered good.

Cross-examined—Knew her as Miss Stewart.

The Judge here remarked that he did not understand the prosecution as denying her good character, and there would seem to be no need of accumulating evidence upon that point.

The District-Attorney said that, aside from the question of insanity, he did not dispute her good character, but would admit it.

Capt. Jeremiah Petty, of the Fifth Ward Metropolitan Police, sworn—Saw Mrs. Real between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the homicide; she was in the cell; she appeared to be much excited; part of the time she would cry and then her tears would dry up, and her eyes would look glassy; I would ask her questions, and she would commence answering, and then wander off into something else; in consequence of her actions I took her out of the cell and put her in a private room; I stayed at the Station-house till 1 o'clock and had frequent conversations with her, and when I left I gave instructions to the Sergeant to visit her every half hour.

Question—Did she say anything to you from which you inferred that her mind at that time was, to some extent, affected, and if so what? (Excepted to and overruled.) She appeared to suffer from great mental grief; she remained there until the Coroner's inquest the next morning.

Cross-examined—I knew when she was brought there that she was charged with killing Mr. Real; it was the duty of the doorman to watch her independently of her actions; I took her up stairs because I thought she would be safer there; not unusual for women to cry in the cell after they have been arrested; I took her to the Coroner's inquest next morning; never suggested to you (District-Attorney) that I thought she was not in her right mind; don't know whether I suggested it to the General Superintendent or not; think I spoke of it to Sergeant Hedding; I have and had considerable sympathy for her; have visited her almost daily for three weeks past.

Direct examination resumed—There is no Police regulation that forbids a Captain from entertaining sympathy for a lady in distress; it was partly from sympathy that I took her up stairs, but I believed at the time she was *luney*.

To the Court—Have never seen a person under the influence of opium; there was a difference in the appearance of her eyes from that of a person under the influence of liquor; there is a difference in my treatment of persons arrested who appear to be respectable and those that are abandoned; I sometimes take the former up stairs.

Antoine Firpo, sworn: I am the Spanish gentleman mentioned in previous testimony; first saw Mrs. Real in the earlier part of 1857, at a boarding-house in Broome-street; knew her there for three or four months; never saw any levity or impropriety in her conduct, not in the least; I always treated her with the greatest respect; saw her in the latter part of 1858, at Mrs. Dorsey's, in Allen-street; once or twice saw Mr. Real with her, after July, 1858; she told me, confidentially, about her marriage; when I first knew her at Mrs. Meeks' she used to be very cheerful, but after the marriage she appeared to suffer very much from mental grief; I asked her the cause of it several times, and at last she told me she had been married secretly; that she had known Mr. Real several years, and had once refused his hand; that in July, 1858, she went out with him one evening, when he asked her to marry him, but she refused; when they got home he became very much excited, and swore that she should either become his wife or his mistress; that he then made her take an oath on the Bible that she would marry him, she being at the time alone in the house and fearing violence if she refused; shortly after this they were privately married, after which he treated her kindly for awhile, but soon began to abuse her, and, on one occasion, threatened her life; saw her after this, when she was in the same state of mind, or worse; I made up my mind that she would become insane.

Cross-examined—Paper shown to witness who recognized it as a bail bond by which he (witness) was bound to keep the peace as against a Mr. Ashman, the difficulty originated with reference to said lady; the lady was his wife; I knew the lady; lived in the same house with her; have been to places of amusement with her; have been out with her as late as three or four o'clock, after the party was out; don't know that any intimacy with her caused a separation from her husband; Mrs. Real told me about her secret marriage in 1858, after the attempt at suicide; it was one night when I called upon her at Mrs. Meeks'; I staid there till nine or ten o'clock; she refused to tell me at first, but I asked her again why she was so unhappy and she told me; this was in the front parlor; don't know whether there was anyone in the back parlor or not; called to see her again about two weeks after, and went to the theatre with her; had been to the theatre with her before she told me she was married; I proposed to her to go out; she told me several times about her troubles; I visited her two or three times in Beach-st., also at Mrs. Dorsey's, in Allen-st.; also at Mrs. Ovington's, in Macdougal-st., and once in Hudson-st.

Redirect—My difficulty with Mr. Ashman is to be decided in Court this month; there never was any impropriety between myself and Mrs. Ashman; Mrs. Real never went out with me but once after she told me about the marriage; think she introduced me to Mr. Real herself.

To the Court—I did not visit Mrs. Real as a suitor; dont know as I ever saw a lady who had been disappointed in love. (The Judge said that the reason he asked the question which elicited the last answer was to ascertain if the unhappiness of the accused might not have resulted from her attachment to the witness.)

Mrs. Underhill, sworn: Have known the accused since May last; she came to board with me as Mrs. Real; while with me she appeared to be in trouble; kept herself alone; she told me on one occasion that she had been weeping all night; never asked her the cause of her unhappiness.

Cross-examined—She came to my house the last week in April, 1862; she was always absent during the day at her work; don't think she went out at nights while she lived with me; on the morning of the homicide think she went out about the same time as usual, (seven o'clock;) she had been out the evening previous, and my servant-girl let her in; don't know what time she came in; she worked on shoes in Third-avenue; don't recollect the name.

Mrs. Catherine C. Ovington, sworn—Reside at No. 126 Macdougal-street; Mrs. Real boarded with me about six months; always conducted herself with propriety while at my house; have seen her crying once or twice; never asked her the cause.

Mrs. Mary Cantrel, sworn: Am the wife of a previous witness; Mrs. Real resided in my house nearly a year; first saw Mr. Real about eight years ago; he came to my house while Mrs. Real lived there; on one occasion, after she left my house, Mrs. Real made an appointment to meet him at my house; when he came, she was not there; I asked him where his wife was; I had heard before about the marriage; afterwards met them on a steamboat near Harlem; this was two years ago; on that occasion, I introduced her as Mrs. Real; can't say whether he was present; she also introduced him, at that time, to a lady by my side, as her husband; this was in June or July, 1860.

Cross-examined—I did not know at that time that they did not live together; I invited them at the time they were to meet at my house; don't know why she did not keep the engagement; saw her occasionally in 1857, while she lived in my family he often came to see her; when she first told me about the marriage, she told me it was a secret marriage; did not know it was a secret at the time I invited them to my house; the meeting on the steamboat was accidental; I was in company with a friend and my little boy; when he came to my house by appointment, I asked him where his wife was; he said he did not know, that she promised to meet him there; Mrs. Real never told me the circumstances about her secret marriage; she has sometimes told me that her husband did not treat her well.

Julia Dermold, sworn: Am housekeeper at No. 185 Thompson-street: have known Mrs. Real between two and three years; have been in the habit of washing for her; she came to my house between eleven and twelve o'clock on the day of the homicide; she was crying dreadfully; sat crying two or three minutes before I could speak to her; when she had done crying, she asked for water to bathe her head with; also for a cup of tea as she was thirsty; her pocket handkerchief was wet with tears; she asked me for other handkerchiefs and I gave her two; she told me she had met Mr. Real with a lady; she said she was almost heartbroken, and would rather die than live; these were the last words she spoke to me; she told me not to take her linen anywhere until I saw her; she looked very strange and wild; she left me about twelve o'clock; stayed there about an hour; I often saw her on the bed crying when I went after her clothes; I would speak to her and she would not answer.

Cross-examined—Am not married; my brother keeps the house that I live in; can't remember what Mrs. Real first said when she came there on the day of the homicide; she came in at the front stoop, and I took her down into the kitchen; I have washed for her all the time for three or four years, except while she was in Ireland; she paid me for her washing; I noticed she was in trouble when she came down into the kitchen; she must have been crying in the street; she asked for the towel and water, and a cup of tea, as soon as she came down stairs; while I was making the tea she sat bathing her eyes; she cried harder and her eyes looked redder than any person I ever saw before; don't remember that I ever heard her say that she would rather die than live before that day; did not know before she came from Ireland that she was married; always called her Miss Stewart before that; don't recollect how her linen was marked; when she left the house she went up town, toward Bleecker-street.

The defence here introduced the following letter written by the deceased to Miss Van Name on the day of the homicide:

Miss Van Name:

I deem it my duty towards you to explain the occurrence of this morning. The would-be lady who accosted us, nay me, so roughly, is a person who, by some means, became attached to me. My not reciprocating the attachment has so worked on her feelings as to partially derange her mind, and she would assume my name without a shadow of a consent from me. I suppose, being taken with one of her turns this morning, and finding out by some means or other where I had gone, thought proper to conduct herself in the manner seen by you. I am heartily sorry on your part for the occurrence. I should have had her arrested, but feared you might be concerned, but under the circumstances I could not act differently wishing to prevent a crowd. Hoping you have not formed a hasty opinion of me, and received no mortification on my account,

I remain yours respectfully,

PETER C. REAL, 256 Broadway.

June, 13, 1862.

After reading the letter to the Jury, Mr. James stated that the evidence for the defence was closed.

Michael Real recalled by the Prosecution.—The witness was shown a letter, which he said he found among the papers of his brother in his desk at No. 256 Broadway.

Cross-examined—I found the letter about two weeks more or less, after my brother's death; I know Dr. Boyd—he is my family physician; called on him before this trial and asked him if he was subpœned; don't know what he had to do with the trial except that he was intimate with both parties; my brother's name was Patrick; that was the name he was christened by; don't know when or why he changed his name; I have called him Peter for eight, nine, or ten years; called him Peter because everybody else did.

Redirect—The name of Peter was on his business-card; he came to this country before I did; he was about 17 years of age when he came here; the moral character of my brother was good so far as I know; never heard anybody speak ill of him.

Re-cross-examined—Saw some photographs in his desk; did not open but one of them, and that was of an old lady; have seen ladies come to see my brother at the store; a great many ladies who worked for him came to see him; his business was the manufacture of military embroideries.

The District-Attorney then read the following letter, alluded to above:

I want you to send me money enough to pay three weeks' board by this evening. If you do not, I shall go to Mrs. Kating for a night's lodging, for I cannot stay in this house any longer unless I pay my board, and you need not think I will work, for I will not. Work, indeed, to sustain what I am sick, tired and weary of! And, what is more, don't give me so much trouble about my board, for if you do, the best thing that you can do is to leave the City. Go where you will, you can't go from God nor from my curse, for you have left me outcast, for I am afraid to go in the street or in a strange house, or to meet anyone. One calls me Miss Stewart, another Mrs. Real. How is all this to end? My God! is my prophesy to be fulfilled? Don't send for me any more. I won't see you, for when I do see you, I am not the better of it for a week, for you are the most provoking villain I have ever dreamt of. Do you remember your letter of the 3d? How different you acted last night from what the contents of that would make me believe that you would act. Now let me hear from you before 7 o'clock this evening.

Jn—— (The name was torn off.)

The following letters were also read by the District Attorney, and submitted as part of the evidence for the prosecution:

Mr. Real: I wish you to reply to my letter of the 18th March, to-day, before 6 o'clock P. M. MARY.

March 21, 1862.

I received yours of the 3d. I feel grateful for the confidence and respect you used toward me in the way that you sent it. I was not home when the boy brought it. Wednesday has been so stormy I thought that you would postpone your visit to Thursday. She did not know me; I had to introduce myself to her. I wish, if you can make it convenient, that you will send me some money. I owed two weeks' board Wednesday. Mrs. Underhill is not willing to wait any longer; she is very poor. I want to leave next Wednesday. Mrs. Nash asked me where I lived. I told her. She said that she was going to call on me. I told her that I was going to move. She said perhaps she would call before I moved. I beg of you to call on her in a day or two, and tell her that I have moved. Likewise, if you will do me another favor, to call to a porter-house at the corner of Madison and Catherine streets, and try to get some information about Mr. James Dooley, a shoemaker, from Dublin. He used to belong to a club held there. A brother of his, in Dublin, sent me a letter, requesting, if possible, to find him. I do not like to go to a porter-house to inquire for him, so if you will do it, you will oblige me.

I was sorry to hear that you was sick. I am afraid that you are worse, on account of your not calling to Mrs. Nash's last evening. Write soon. MARY.

June 6.

P. S.—Peter, you seem anxious to see me. Now, you told me the last time that I saw you, that you would not come to see me again. You need not be afraid; you will not see any more sorrow of mine. My sorrow, Peter, my sorrow cannot be removed.

Dr. Robinson recalled—Direct examination by District-Attorney—At the *post-mortem* examination I examined the hands of the deceased; there was an abrasion upon one of them.

Cross-examined—I saw about a dozen ambrotypes and daguerreotypes of ladies in his trunk.

In answer to an inquiry from the Court, the District-Attorney said he had several more witnesses to call for rebutting testimony as to the facts, and should also examine Dr. Ranney, of the Insane Asylum, and several other experts, upon the question of insanity. He also said that he should probably occupy a day in summing up the case.

Mr. James thought his address to the jury would not exceed three hours.

It being now 3¾ o'clock, the Judge adjourned the Court till 11 o'clock this morning.

The Case of Mrs. Real.

Our readers have observed the reports published in our columns during the last three or four days of the trial of Mary Real for the murder of her husband, Peter C. Real (whose real name, by the way, was not Peter, but Patrick,) a trimmings merchant, of No. 256 Broadway, in June last. At the time of the occurrence of the tragedy public sympathy, though divided, was much in her favor. The only doubt which perplexed the public mind, or in any way militated against her claims for sympathy, were in regard to the marriage she claimed, and which he had denied. Of his desertion and contemptuous, if not positively insulting and brutal treatment, there was no doubt; still, the good character of the murderess was not established, without which her unjustifiable act could be in no respect excused even according to some recent precedents which might otherwise have ruled the case.

But the evidence elicited during the trial gives a new complexion to the whole matter. It has been abundantly proved that Mr. Real made her acquaintance a long period before the tragedy; that his attentions to her as a lover were scarcely remitted for years thereafter, except when she was out of the country; that in different places in this City and Brooklyn he followed her, and she accepted his visits, and that her conduct with respect to all was wholly irreproachable. There is also strong inferential proof of the fact that a marriage ceremony, or what purported to be such, for the purpose of uniting them, was performed by some Protestant clergyman, and that the certificate that had been given her was taken away by Real, and not returned to her. Indeed, the testimony is concurrent that he did not deny the charges made against him as to the certificate, nor, in repeated instances, her statement before witnesses that she was his wife, but by many acts tacitly acknowledged it to be true. The fact that they did not live together regularly, is partially explained by her conduct toward him, because of his neglect to marry her according to the rites of the Catholic Church, which only, she stated, he considered in all respects binding. He did not think the Protestant marriage strictly legal, and proposed originally to be married again by a clergyman of his own faith. These facts, with her belief that her marriage was real, and the conscientiousness ascribed to her by all the witnesses who knew her intimately, account in some measure for the disagreements which frequently occurred before his desertion—the high words, the scuffles, and even, perhaps, for her attempts to poison herself.

A new and very strong point has been developed, namely: a virtual *acknowledgment on the part of Real of his marriage*. Mrs. Mix, now of Twenty-third-street, but formerly keeping a boarding-house in Broome-street, testified positively that Real asked the prisoner, (Mrs. Real,) when there was fear that she had poisoned herself, if she was not his wife, and she answered she was. There is, apparently, no question but that this was fully intended as an admission of the fact of the marriage, and will carry its own conviction.

The evidence for the defence is closed, and to-day the District Attorney, Mr. Hall, who thus far has pursued a most fair and proper course, will reopen for the prosecution with testimony of experts on the question of insanity.

A remark made yesterday by Judge Barnard to the witness Firpo excited very general surprise in the audience, professional as well as lay, it being unusual for a presiding Judge to cast doubts upon character, or create sensations by insinuating comments.

RELATIONS OF THE CHURCH AND THE STATE.

Remarks of Mr. S. B. Ruggles in the Episcopal Convention.

During the proceedings of Saturday, Oct. 11, the question being on the resolutions reported by the Committee of Nine,

Mr. Ruggles, Lay Delegate from the Diocese of New-York, spoke as follows:

This Convention, Mr. President, assembled for purposes purely ecclesiastical, and with powers only ecclesiastical, has been debating for several days the relations and duties of the Church toward the National Government, within which it exists. The resolutions which have led to this discussion are in a great degree abstract and secular in their nature, leading to no practical ecclesiastical result. I now rise, said Mr. R., mainly for the purpose of urging the necessity of throwing the subject, if possible, into somewhat more of a business form, proper for the action of a body purely ecclesiastical. In a brief address to the Convention a few days ago, I sought, in a hasty review of the history of the Church from its original foundation down to its present establishment on this continent, to show that its Divine Head intended to isolate it from all organic connection with human governments, or any of their varying changes or vicissitudes; that, being Divine, and therefore deathless in origin, it must necessarily survive all change of earthly rule or empire; that while it taught its individual members temporal obedience to any and every duly established government, of whatsoever form, within the jurisdiction of which it might exist, the Church, as a body, could properly exert no action, either to create, change, or destroy any human government; and that this was especially true in a nation like ours, which has constantly and carefully abstained from any interference with the government of the Church, thereby imposing the corresponding duty on the Church to abstain from any interference with the government of the Nation. Since the debate in which those remarks were made, it has, however, become apparent, that a settled purpose exists to kindle popular prejudice against the Church, by imputing to it as an ecclesiastical organization a want of loyalty to the Government, within the geographical limits of which it is embosomed.

It is mainly for the purpose of defeating that unholy attempt by parties wholly alien to the Church and its teachings, and in view also of the peculiar and exceptional character of the present national crisis, that I have consented, for one, to lend my feeble support to the resolutions reported from the Committee of Nine. I do so the more readily, from a deep conviction of the piety and wisdom, prudence and patriotism of the distinguished members, clerical and lay, who compose that Committee. I therefore heartily concur in the resolutions they have reported for the action of the House, and which solemnly pledge the prayers of the Church that the efforts of the Government, in the great struggle for existence in which it is now engaged, "may be so guided by wisdom and replenished with strength, that they may be crowned with speedy and complete success, to the glory of God and the restoration of our beloved Union." I also fully agree to the amendments suggested in the House, and agreed to by the Committee, which declare the "solemn sense of the Church of the deep and grievous wrong" which certain ministers and members of the Church "who have arrayed themselves in open and armed resistance to the regularly constituted Government of the country, are inflicting on the great Christian communion which this Convention represents, as well as on the country within which it has been so happily and harmoniously established, in striving to rend asunder those civil and religious bonds, which have so long held us together in peace, unity and concord."

Holding these opinions, and having distinctly expressed them in this Convention, it was with great surprise that I found myself so greatly misunderstood by a portion of the secular Press, as to be reported as denouncing the present righteous struggle of the Government as "a wicked and unholy war." I am fully determined, Mr. President, not to remain under that imputation; and I now propose, if language can be found adequate to the purpose, publicly, distinctly and solemnly, to protest against this most injurious misrepresentation of my position, both as a churchman and a citizen. I therefore now repeat and declare with whatever emphasis I can command, that from the bottom of my heart I justify and approve the pending war to restore the Constitutional authority of the Union. To that Union I have ever rendered my deepest homage. I now hold, as I have ever held it in all its length and breadth, to be not only a transcendent, inexorable, immutable, political necessity, but a solemn, fixed, predestinated fact, specially designed from the beginning, by the Great Architect of nations, for the peace of the Church and the happiness of Man. The gigantic struggle now in progress to maintain that God-given Union,—a receptacle so magnificent for our holy Church,—I, therefore, hold to be not only a necessary, but a holy war; and I earnestly pray that it may be vigorously prosecuted to a successful result by every military method known to the humanized warfare of modern times, but always in that sovereign spirit of justice, the highest attribute both of God and Man.

The question then arises, what part, if any, the present ecclesiastical assembly shall take in this momentous secular struggle? Having solemnly pledged all the prayers of the Church for its speedy and complete success, does anything remain for the Church, as such, to do? Has it the power to do anything more?—and, if it has, how and when shall that power be exerted?

The powers of the Church, in its Ecclesiastical capacity, are to be found in its Constitution and Canons, and in them only. They form the body of law, and the only law, prescribed for its Ecclesiastical government. It has, and can have, no other rule of action. Let us then carefully inquire what provision is made in the Constitution and Canons for punishing treason, or any other offence, against either the Church or the State.

The first thing we shall discover, is the very singular omission in the Constitution, to provide any means for its own preservation. Forming the Church in the United States, by the aggregation of the dioceses successively springing up throughout its widespread continental limits, the Constitution wholly omits to provide any mode of adequately enforcing their due obedience to the general authority,—and what is stranger still, provides no means for preserving even the existence of the Church as an organized body. Of the thirty-three dioceses, which it now comprises, any number may practically secede with impunity. We now actually see eleven, at least in temporary secession, by refusing or omitting to be represented in the present Convention. Should six more follow their example, the body, being left without the majority of the whole number required by the Constitution, would cease to exist as an Ecclesiastical Organization; or at best, would live only in a state of suspended animation. I therefore hold it to be the first and immediate business duty of the present Convention, while yet it has the power, to initiate an amendment of the Constitution which shall prevent the possibility of a result so suicidal. In thus seceding from the Convention, though not expressly prohibited by the Constitution, the eleven dioceses in question have given just cause of complaint, if not of offence. It was plainly their duty, having united in the constitutional organization, to withdraw from it only by constitutional methods. It is with this view, that I have offered one of the resolutions now on the table, which provides for a Committee with preliminary power to ascertain, by authentic evidence, the cause of the failure of these dioceses to be represented, and especially the probability of its continuance, directing them, however, in that spirit of justice and Christian charity which we should ever observe, to ascertain how far this failure of the dioceses to be represented has been voluntary and willful, and how far produced by causes beyond their control. The Convention and the Church at large cannot fail to consider that, in the present distracted state of the country, with bodies of armed men, numbered by hundreds of thousands, arrayed in hostile lines, stretching nearly across the continent and forcibly preventing the transit, not only of persons, but of any written communications, it may at least be possible that facts may exist which, on a full investigation, may materially mitigate, if they do not excuse, the offence of omitting to be represented at the present Convention. It is, however, alleged in one of the resolutions now before the House, that eight of the eleven dioceses have gone much further, and have affirmatively taken a step in open and utter violation of the Constitution, by convening deputies to a General Convention of their number, for the purpose of disowning the authority of the General Convention, now assembled, and proposing a new and independent Constitution, and that, by such proceeding, they have committed the grave ecclesiastical "sin of schism." We have listened, Mr. President, to much learned discussion by our clerical members, seeking to show how far the "*sin of schism*" is confined to divisions mainly theological, and how far the phrase includes in equal degree a mere geographical schism or division by political boundaries. For one, I cannot regard the distinction in the present instance as having much importance except in the impolicy of a too unlimited application of "sin" to a schism merely geographical. The act, however, by whatever name it may be termed, is a grave ecclesiastical offence, though falling far short of legal "treason," by which extravagant term it has been stigmatized by the secular press. It is certainly a proceeding of sufficient gravity to call for immediate and full inquiry, to ascertain precisely what progress has been actually made. Clergymen recently from the South positively state, that only two of the eleven Dioceses have as yet adopted the proposed Constitution. The fact, if true, is of great interest, in affording strong grounds of encouragement and hope that the great majority of these dioceses may be wise enough to await the issue of the pending war before irrevocably taking the final step. It surely deserves and requires thorough investigation by a committee of this body before adopting any hasty or inconsiderate action.

In the next place, the resolutions allege, what is, indeed, quite notorious—that great numbers of the ministers and members of the Church have arrayed themselves in armed resistance to the authority of the National Government, and have thereby fallen into the sin of rebellion.

Now, in answer to every misrepresentation, and to show my true position in this Convention in respect to this armed resistance to the Government, I here distinctly pronounce it "rebellion;" and not only so, but a wicked, wanton rebellion, alike senseless, causeless, and needless. I further hold this act of levying war on the United States to be legal "treason," beyond all power of doubt or question, and that the offenders have committed the highest offence known to the secular law. The question nevertheless arises, what power has this ecclesiastical body in the premises, and what is its duty?

The canons of the Church distinctly provide for the ecclesiastical punishment of all offences, whether secular or ecclesiastical, committed either by the Laity, by the Presbyters or Ministers, or by the Bishops.

The laity, for "great heinousness of offence," which necessarily includes treason, may be repelled from the communion, and excluded from all privileges of Church membership, but only after full trial, under direction of the Bishop within the diocese where the offence is committed. The Ministers, after a like trial within the diocese, may be degraded from the Ministry. The Bishops, after presentment by seven Presbyters, and after certain preliminary proceedings, and after trial within their dioceses by seven Bishops, selected by lot from the whole number, may be deposed from the Episcopate. This, then, is the utmost extent of ecclesiastical punishment for treason or any other offence known to the canons—to be ascertained only by the mode of trial above-stated, and I would appeal to the common sense of this Convention to decide whether, in the present military condition of each and all of the dioceses in question, it is possible to secure even the semblance of a calm and impartial trial of these offenders? Would not the attempt to do so, at present, be utterly futile and preposterous? Might it not subject the Church at large to somewhat of ridicule, and those who should venture in her behalf to conduct the process within the diocese, to somewhat of inconvenience if not of danger? And yet this is all the remedy which the Canons provide. They give no power of condemnation in advance without trial, or apart from the process which they thus prescribe. Still less do they authorize or encourage any idle or impotent ceremony of ex-communication or fulmination, borrowed from the dismal history of the Papacy in the dark ages. Rely on it, gentlemen of the Convention, if the calm, and dignified and Christian expostulation embodied in the Resolutions of the Committee of Nine is of no avail, little will be gained by employing expressions or epithets more violent or vituperative.

But it is further alleged that in the offending Dioceses the Book of Common Prayer has been unlawfully altered by substituting a prayer for the President of the States in rebellion, instead of the constitutional prayer for the President of the United States, and that all who use it thereby become *ipso facto* guilty of treason against the United States. Now I avow myself ready to exert the whole ecclesiastical authority of this Convention to punish any offenders who shall venture to interpolate this or any other alteration in our matchless Liturgy, without the previous assent of the Convention constitutionally expressed. I regard its preservation, in its full integrity of primary and trancendent importance, in perpetuating the Union of the Church. Come what will of weal or woe, that precious and solemn legacy of the piety and wisdom of our fathers, binding the long line of Christian centuries slumbering in the past to the unnumbered ages sleeping in the future, outliving all the accumulations and disintegrations of empire, will forever furnish comfort, consolation and strength to the Church of Christ. But with all its matchless excellence and value I cannot agree that any mutilation of its contents could constitute, of and in itself, the legal crime of "treason." As an act however of great disloyalty to the Constitution of the Church, it demands the fullest investigation; that if the offence cannot be otherwise prevented, the offending dioceses may in due time, by proper amendments of our Constitution, be cut off from all organic connection with our body. But even then, a careful and impartial inquiry will be needed to ascertain the precise extent of the offence, and any mitigating circumstances, whether of physical or moral duress, or otherwise, under which it may have been committed.

I am convinced, Mr. President, that the union of the Church has much to gain by the proposed investigation in a just and Christian spirit. For one I cannot yet despair of a fraternal reunion, nor unite with my colleague in his mournful abandonment of these offending dioceses as irrevocably lost to our ecclesiastical body. On the contrary, I will venture steadily to hope for the return of peace to our beloved Church, even in this darkest hour of her history, sustained by my unshaken faith in the omnipotent power of Christian justice when tempered by Christian charity and love. I cannot but look for future and signal manifestations of that justice in the Government both of the nation and of the Church. It may and possibly will be necessary to restore and to maintain, at least for a season, the lawful National authority by the strong arm of military power; but, even in its sternest manifestation, the case will not be hopeless if justice, unmistakable justice, that God-like justice first taught to the world by Jesus of Nazareth, shall be found steadily seated by the side of Power. The Sermon on the Mount, the most precious document ever intrusted to Man, penned by the inspired Evangelist from the lips of the Blessed Saviour, and destined to outlive all human Constitutions, ecclesiastical or civil, is ever in the hands of the Church and opens wide the door of hope.

Its focal, central point, shining brightest amid all its heavenly light, is justice—even-handed justice—that ever blessed justice, which bids us do unto others as we would they should do unto us. It is the pole-star, which, faithfully followed, will guide both our nation and our Church through all the darkness and peril of the present hour. Our secular rulers, in seeking out the truest elements of Governmental strength can never forget the noble and exalted maxim of the great Roman statesman, that justice—"supreme justice"—is queen of all the virtues—nor cease to lay to heart the last solemn words of the great monarch of Israel, "He that ruleth over men must be just."

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, Oct. 13, 1862, 7½ o'clock, P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced with the following communication:

Mayor's Office,
New-York, Oct. 13, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen:

I hereby nominate Charles A. Dana, Esq., for Street-Commissioner of the city.

GEORGE OPDYKE,
Mayor.

Alderman Brady moved that the Board do advise and consent to the nomination made by his Honor the Mayor.

Which was lost, on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Brady and Allen—3.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, returning resolution accepting the old flag of Fort Pickens and the rebel flag of Pensacola.

Which was received and ordered on file.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Frear—

Petition of Henry Knicke and others for remission of assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition of Carmen and others for a water-trough at the corner of West Thirteenth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That the election poll of the Ninth District of the Fourteenth Ward be held at number one hundred and forty Mulberry-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the following changes be made in the places for holding the polls of election in the Third Aldermanic District:

Fourth District, Third Ward, from number one Hudson-Square to number nine West-Broadway.

First District, Fifth Ward, from number one hundred and twenty-four Church-street, to number sixty (Leonard-street.

Seventh District, Fifth Ward, from number fifty-seven Beach-street, to four hundred and thirteen Washington-street.

Eighth District, Fifth Ward, from number seventy-four Watts-street, to twenty-two Desbrosses-street.

First District, Eighth Ward, from number sixty-four Wooster-street, to forty-seven Greene-street.

Second District, Eighth Ward, from number seventy Thompson-street to seventy-four Thompson-street.

Third District, Eighth Ward, from number nine Clark-street, to seven Clark-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That West Forty-second street, from the Fifth-avenue to the North River, bere numbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Smith—

Whereas, A great number of the brave soldiers from this city have fallen in the recent engagements in Virginia and Maryland, and whereas it is possible that large numbers will hereafter be lost in the war for the maintenance of the Union; and

Whereas, The widows, heirs, and representatives of those soldiers have all of them claim against the United States for back pay, bounty and pensions, in the collection of which they generally experience unnecessary delay, and are put to expense which they cannot well afford; and

Whereas, It is desirable that this state of affairs be remedied; and that those helpless widows and others be aided in procuring, as soon as possible, the full amounts to which they are entitled, without being subjected to the costs and sometimes extortion incident to employing a collector of said claims; therefore,

Resolved, That if the Board of Councilmen concur, the Committee on National Affairs of this Common Council be, and they are hereby directed and authorized to employ a competent and suitable person, whose duty it shall be to collect, free of charge to the claimants, all lawful claims against the United States made by residents of this City and County, for the back pay and bounty of deceased soldiers, and to procure pensions for all entitled thereto.

Resolved, That the salary and clerk hire of such persons shall not exceed three thousand dollars per annum.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the poll of the Third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward, be changed from the southwest corner of Fiftieth-street and Fourth-avenue, to the southwest corner of Fifty-first-street and Third-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That the sidewalk in front of numbers one hundred and twelve, one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and sixteen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and twenty and one hundred and twenty-two West Forty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the house jointly occupied by Hook and Ladder Company Ten, and Engine Company Forty-five, be altered for the use of Engine Company Forty-five, said house having been set apart for the use of said Company, and the Street Commissioner be and hereby is authorized and directed to advertise for proposals therefor.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That the Poll of the Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward be held in the house of John Miller, corner of Sixty-second-street and Ninth-avenue, in place of the former place, until otherwise directed by the Common Council.

Resolved, That the Poll of the Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall be held at number five hundred and seventy-seven Ninth-avenue, in place of the former place, until otherwise directed by the Common Council.

Resolved, That the Poll of the Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall be held in the house of Henry D. Coleman, Number one hundred and twenty West Fifty-seventh-street, in place of the former place until otherwise directed by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to purchase a steam engine, now being built by James M. Smith, for the use of Engine Company Number Eleven, at a sum not to exceed twenty-three hundred dollars, that amount is hereby appropriated for such purpose.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That permission be, and is hereby granted to the Metropolitan Gas Light Company to erect a pier in the North River, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, opposite their works, not exceeding five hundred feet in length, for the landing of coal and other materials, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Mitchell moved to discharge Committee on Streets from further consideration of a petition for permission to keep a sign in front of the premises of J. F. Elley.

Which was carried.

He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.

Which was also carried.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge Committee on Sewers from further consideration of a petition for sewer in Merton-street, from Bleecker to Bedford streets.

Which were concurred in.

He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Aldermen.

Which, on a division, was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report, concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to fill sunken lots on and adjoining New-avenue, east, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report concurring to fill ditch between Third and Fourth avenues and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of concurring to fence vacant lots on the southeast corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of fencing vacant lots in Forty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, from number one hundred and twelve to one hundred and twenty-two.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring to build a new house for Hose Company number fifty-one.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of concurring to build a sewer in Spring-street, from Elizabeth to Mott-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring in directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Wm. P. Marlow.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring to flag sidewalks and set curb and gutter stones in Manhattan-street, between Houston and Third streets.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, giving statement of Treasury balances, October eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, giving statement of appropriations and expenditures to September thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was ordered on file.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is granted to J. P. Beckwith to have a stand in Jackson-square, for the sale of papers, periodicals, &c., the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Alderman Farley moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—6.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Farley—7.

Alderman Walsh moved that the resolution lay over.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Mitchell, Boole, Farley—5.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell—8.

Alderman Walsh moved to amend by including the City Hall Park.

Alderman Walsh moved a further amendment, by including the name of James Nesbitt in same permission.

Alderman Mitchell moved that the whole subject be laid upon the table.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Wednesday, the fifteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Brady moved to take up preamble and resolution from Board of Councilmen, in favor of staying the construction of a railroad on Seventh-avenue and other streets.

Which was carried.

Alderman Smith moved that such resolution be referred to Committee on Railroads.

Alderman Boole moved that the subject be postponed until the next meeting, and made the special order of business immediately after the reading of the minutes.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen, that the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the basement of house of Hook and Ladder Company Number Eleven to be fitted up, at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be done by contract, and no Inspector appointed therein;

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen March twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two;

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen May five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two;

Approved by the Mayor May seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two;

—be amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the basement of the house occupied by Hook and Ladder Company Number Eleven fitted up at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Sewers of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Essex-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchel, Jeremiah, Boole, Frear, Ottiwell, Allen, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Roads of the Board of Councilmen of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, with resolution that One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, be flagged four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, and the curb and gutter stones set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with trap block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the City the remaining half, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Resolution that the Poll of the Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward be held at number one hundred and seventy-three Madison-street, in place of number one hundred and ninety-two Henry-street.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Farley—6.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell—7.

An ordinance amending an ordinance for the paving of Second-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Sixty-first streets, by making the same read, that under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, "Second-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Sixty-first streets, (excepting that portion of the carriage way lying between the tracks of the Second-avenue Railroad,) be paved with trap-block pavement, one-half of the expense thereof to be borne by the City,—that all former ordinances conflicting herewith be and they are hereby repealed."

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the house of Hook and Ladder Company Number Seven, repaired and painted throughout, and a new set of front doors placed therein, and the same not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, to be done by contract, and that no inspector be appointed.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated to defray the expenses incurred in the reception of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran and Captain John Downey, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the parties whose bills are hereby submitted, and charge the same to its appropriate account; said bills to be indorsed "correct" by a majority of the Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council.

Which was lost by the following vote;

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Farley—3.

Subsequently the above vote was reconsidered, and the paper was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the sum of one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby donated to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Elizabeth J. Bininger, First Directress, for said amount.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Board of Councilmen concur with the Board of Aldermen in their action in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jeremiah D. Moore, for the sum of fifty-eight dollars, being the amount withheld for payment for alleged over-time of Inspector on the work of flagging One Hundred and twenty-first street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, the amount to be charged to the appropriate account.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

On motion, the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Wednesday next, fifteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, Oct. 13, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chambers, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazelton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Miller—

Petition of property-owners in front of numbers ninety-seven and ninety-nine Fourth-avenue, to have said sidewalks flagged.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Hayes—

Petition of Engine Company number thirty-eight, for a new house.

Which was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Subsequently, Councilman Hayes moved that such reference be reconsidered, and the petition referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Long—

Petition of property-owners in Harlem, to have a pier constructed at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, Harlem River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Councilman Hazleton—

Petition of Putnam Hose Company number Thirty-one, to be refunded three hundred and sixty-five dollars, expended in additions, alterations, &c., to their house, number seven Jackson-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Hayes—

Petition of Wm. Coulter, to be refunded seventy dollars for extra inspection on house of Engine Company number Thirty-three.

In connection therewith, Councilman Hayes offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wm. Coulter for seventy dollars, being the amount deducted from said Coulter for thirty-five days' extra inspection on his contract for repairs and alterations to house of Number Thirty-three Engine, the delay being caused by other parties, and that the Comptroller place the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Repper—

Petition relative to certain Corporation ordinances in regard to sidewalks.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That the sidewalk in front of Numbers Thirty-nine and Forty-one Chambers-street be reflagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause the cellar of Hose Company Number Twenty-eight to be excavated, and fitted up at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for building a new truck for the use of Hook and Ladder Company Number Four, to be similar in all respects to the one now in use by Hook and Ladder Company Number Twelve.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Barney—

Resolved, That the sidewalk in front of numbers Ninety-seven and Ninety-nine Fourth-avenue be flagged where now paved with brick.

Referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Barney—

Resignation of Henry West as a Commissioner of Deeds.

In connection therewith, Councilman Barney offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Daniel McLean Shaw be and is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, said appointment being made to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Henry West.

Councilman Barney moved that the resignation be accepted and resolution adopted.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Barney—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Messrs. Moller, Odell and Doscher, of number four hundred and twenty-six Washington-street; Purse and Thurbur, number one hundred and seventy-three Chambers-street, and Glimm and Komer, number one hundred and fifty-nine West-street, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalks in front of their premises during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Ross—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is granted to James Brooks to lay a six-inch pipe or drain from his premises number two hundred and nineteen Tenth-avenue, through Tenth-avenue to and connect with sewer in Twenty-fourth-street, the same to be done at his own expense and under the supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Croton Aqueduct Department.

By Councilman Miller—

Resolved, That the election poll of the Seventh District, Thirteenth Ward, be removed from number fourteen Suffolk-street to number one hundred and sixty-five Clinton-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Orton—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to L. Stebbins to put down specimens of his new iron pavement in Nassau-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, but at the expense of said Stebbins, except such portion as is already laid with Belgian or iron pavement.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That two gas-lamps be placed in front of the German Evangelical Church, in Twenty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That the cobble-stone pavement in Forty-eighth-street, between the Second and Third avenues, be relaid forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, that the curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide where necessary, in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved,—That the poll of the Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward, be held at number ninety-two Avenue C, in lieu of the former place in said district, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Councilmen representing the Eleventh Ward.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That Charles T. Wetmore be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Resolved, That the Committee on Ordinance be and they are hereby requested to report to this Board, at their earliest convenience, by what authority the stage line known as the Red Bird Line run their stages through Ninth-avenue, from Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth streets, and through Thirty-fifth-street to Tenth-avenue, the same being an extension of their original route.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Whereas, In the distribution of its favors, it is the especial duty of the Common Council, representing the citizens of New-York, to recognize, in some official manner, conduct displaying capabilities and heroism on the part of any engaged in the present war for the defence of the Union; and

Whereas, Brigadier-General Nelson Taylor, after hav-

[illegible] ing served his country faithfully in the Mexican War, and received honorable mention for distinguished conduct therein, took up his sword in the present struggle as Colonel of the Seventy-second Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Excelsior Brigade; and

Whereas, As Colonel of said regiment, Nelson Taylor has, by meritorious conduct in the field, won the approbation and applause of his superior officers to such an extent as to have been appointed a Brigadier-General upon the recommendation of Major-Generals McClellan and Hooker and Brigadier-General Sickles; and

Whereas, The City of New-York should be justly proud of one of her sons, who has thus, as an officer, won the highest honors at the hands of the National Authorities, entitling him to a recognition of his worth at the hands of the Corporate Authorities of the City of which he is a resident; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in testimony of his distinguished merit, the corporate authorities of the City of New-York present to Brigadier-General Nelson Taylor a sword, sash and belt, as a token of approval and esteem, and that a Special Committee of three members of each branch of the Common Council be appointed for the purpose of obtaining and presenting such gift, and that the sum of eight hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Repper—

Whereas, Major-General Frank Sigel has, by his able generalship and by his distinguished courage on the battle-field, won the esteem and gratitude of the citizens of his adopted country; and

Whereas, It is eminently proper and just that the Common Council of the City of New-York should show, in some suitable manner, its appreciation of his valuable services since the commencement of the rebellion; therefore

Resolved, (if the Board of Aldermen concur,) That a Committee of five from each Board be appointed, for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Major-General Frank Sigel; and that the sum of eight hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hazleton—

Whereas, Colonel Milton Cogswell, of the Forty-second New-York Volunteers, by his love for and zealous devotion to the cause of the Union and the Constitution, his dauntless courage and bravery, as displayed on the field of battle, and his heroic endurance of suffering, and calm and dignified demeanor in the midst of indignities, privations and sufferings, when a captive, for many long and weary months, in Southern prisons, has commanded the admiration, and won for himself the respect and esteem of every Union-loving man in the country; and

Whereas, It is eminently just and appropriate that the City from which he received his command, and from which he went forth to do battle for the maintenance of the Union and the suppression of a most unjust and unholy rebellion, should present to him some suitable testimonial as a token of appreciation of the services he has rendered, and the esteem in which he is held; therefore,

Resolved, That (if the Board of Aldermen concur) a Committee of Three from each Board be appointed for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Colonel Milton Cogswell, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged four feet wide through the middle of the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that, on the payment by William J. Stewart of fifty-four dollars and seventy-four cents, by William S. Ross of twenty-five dollars and thirty-four cents, by Cornelius Westerfield of twenty-two dollars and fifty-seven cents, and by W. C. Noyes of forty-three dollars and seventy-eight cents—being the difference between the amounts paid by the said petitioners in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four and the amounts of their said several assessments—the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant to cancel the assessments then due against the property of the petitioners, as set forth in the report, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the ordinance directing the construction of a sewer in First-avenue, from sewer in Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-first-street, with lateral branches in Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, each terminating ninety feet west of the westerly line of avenue A, approved by the Mayor October six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, be and it is hereby amended so as to read, "in First-avenue, from sewer in Fifty-fourth-street to a point twenty feet north of Fifty-third-street, and in said avenue, from twenty feet south of Fifty-second-street, to the sewer in Fiftieth-street, with a lateral branch in Fifty-first-street, terminating ninety feet west of the westerly line of avenue A," and that all ordinances or resolutions conflicting herewith be and are hereby repealed.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Snyder moved that the Committee on Lands and Places be discharged from the further consideration of petition (granted by Board of Aldermen) of the Trustees of the Eighty-fourth-street Baptist Church, to have the Harlem Gas Company instructed to place two gas-lamps in front of said Church, corner of Eleventh-avenue and Eighty-fourth-street.

Which was carried.

Councilman Snyder moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen be concurred in.

Which was carried.

Councilman Healey moved that the Committee on the Croton Aqueduct Department be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to undertake forthwith the necessary improvement in the thirty-six-inch mains leading through the Fifth-avenue, from the receiving reservoir to the distributing reservoir, by raising the same to a height corresponding to the present grade of the said avenue, or by the substitution of new mains in place thereof, at a similar height, as in the opinion of said Board may be most expedient, and that the sum of fifty-three thousand dollars be and it is hereby appropriated therefor under the head of Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements.

Which was carried.

Councilman Barney moved that the same be laid upon the table.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Jones, Ryan, Miller, Ross, The President, Trotter—8.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Councilman Barney moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom all after the words "most expedient," and inserting in lieu thereof, the words following, to wit:

Resolved, That specifications be published and estimates received, and that the said work be given to the lowest bidder, in accordance with the charter.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Negative—Councilman Webster—1.

And the resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazelton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—22.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Miller—2.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, that the following named places be designated for holding the polls of election in the Twenty-first Ward, viz:

Tenth District—South East corner of Twenty-eight street, and Second Avenue.

Eleventh District—Number three hundred and ninety-seven Fourth Avenue.

Twelfth District—Number one thousand one hundred and seventy-eight Broadway.

Thirteenth District—Number five hundred and twenty-eight Sixth Avenue.

Concurred in.

Resolution, that the Election Polls of the Eighth Aldermanic District be held at the following named places:

Seventh District, Seventh Ward—Number one Montgomery-street.

Eighth District, Seventh Ward—Number fifty-seven Montgomery-street.

Ninth District, Seventh Ward—Number two hundred and eighty-five Henry-street.

Tenth District, Seventh Ward—Number three hundred and eighty-nine Cherry-street.

Eleventh District, Seventh Ward—Number two hundred and seventy-seven Monroe-street.

First District, Eleventh Ward—Number one hundred and sixty-five Attorney-street.

Second District, Eleventh Ward—Number one hundred and four Ridge-street.

Third District, Eleventh Ward—Number two hundred and thirty-seven Stanton-street.

Fourth District, Eleventh Ward—Number three hundred and ten Stanton-street.

First District, Thirteenth Ward—

Second District, Thirteenth Ward—Number thirty Attorney-street.

Third District, Thirteen Ward—Number thirty-one Willett-stret.

Fourth District, Thirteeth Ward—Number one hundred and eleven Broome-street.

Fifth District, Thirteenth Ward—Number seven Goerck-street.

Sixth District, Thirteenth Ward—Number thirty-four Mangin-street.

Seventh District, Thirteenth Ward—Number fourteen Suffolk-street.

Eighth District, Thirteenth Ward——————.

Councilman Hazleton moved to amend said resolution, by striking therefrom the First, Second, Third and Fourth Election Districts of the Eleventh Ward; also, by striking out number fifty-seven Montgomery-street as the place for holding the Eighth District poll, Seventh Ward, and inserting number sixty-four Montgomery-street; also, by striking out number three hundred and eighty-nine Cherry-street, as the place for holding the Tenth District poll, Seventh Ward, and inserting number sixty-two Gouveneur-street; also, by striking out number thirty-one Willett-street, as the place for holding the poll of the Third District, Thirteenth Ward, and inserting number thirty-seven Willett-street; also, by striking out number fourteen Suffolk-street, as the place for holding the poll of the Seventh District, Thirteenth Ward, and inserting number one hundred and sixty-five Clinton-street.

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted.

Resolution, that the polls of election in the Eighteenth Ward, Fourteenth Aldermanic District, be located as follows:

First District—Number twenty-three East Eighteenth-street.

Second District—Number twenty-eight East Nineteenth-street.

Third District—Number four hundred and two Sixth-avenue.

Fourth District—Number one hundred and sixty-two Third-avenue.

Fifth District—Number ninety-eight East Seventeenth-street, northeast corner of Third-avenue.

Sixth District—Number one hundred and twenty-seven East Twenty-seventh-street.

Seventh District—Number two hundred and eighty-six and a half Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Number one hundred and ninety-five Fourteenth-street, near First-avenue.

Ninth District—Number two hundred and twenty-four East Eighteenth-street.

Tenth District—Number two hundred and twenty-four Twenty-third-street.

Eleventh District—Number three hundred and ninety-nine First-avenue.

Twelfth District—Number one hundred and twenty-eight East Sixteenth-street.

Thirteenth District—Number two hundred and twelve East Nineteenth-street.

Fourteenth District—Number two hundred and one East Twenty-fourth-street.

Which was laid on the table.

Resolved, That the election poll of the Eleventh Election District of the Fourteenth Aldermanic District, Fourteenth Ward, be located at number one hundred and sixty-four East Twenty-fourth-street.

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution, That the election poll of the Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward be held at number one hundred and sixty-six Suffolk-street, in place of number one hundred and sixty-four Suffolk-street.

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution, That the Polls of the several Election Districts of the Eight Ward, hereinafter mentioned, be held at the following places, viz.:

Sixth District—Number one hundred and six Mott-street.

Seventh District—Number one hundred and eighteen Prince-street.

Eighth District—Number one hundred and forty Varick-street.

Ninth District—Number three hundred and three Spring-street.

Tenth District—Number three hundred and sixty-seven Hudson-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That the Poll of the Fourteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall be held at number four hundred and thirty-nine Seventh-avenue, in place of the former, until otherwise directed by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the poll of the Third Election District, Nineteenth Ward, be changed from the southwest corner of Fiftieth-street and Fourth-avenue, to the southwest corner of Fifty-first-street and Third-avenue.

Councilmen Snyder moved that said resolution be laid upon the table.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Ryan, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter—15.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Healy, Jones, Gross, Repper, Gedney, Snyder, Brice, Long—9.

Resolution, that the election poll of the Ninth District, Fourteenth Ward, be held at number one hundred and forty Mulberry-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution that the election poll of Third District, Fourteenth Ward, be removed from number sixteen Mott-street to number one hundred and seventy-nine Elizabeth-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the poll of the Fifth District, of the Fourteenth Ward, be held at number sixteen Marion-street, in lieu of the former place in said District, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Ninth Election District poll of the Eleventh Ward be changed from number forty-four Avenue C to number forty Avenue C.

Councilman Hazleton moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the word "forty" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "fifty-eight" Avenue C.

Which was carried.

And the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Resolution, that the poll of the First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward be held at number two Rivington-street, and that the poll of the Second District of the Seventeenth Ward be held at number one hundred and sixty-one East Houston-street, in lieu of the former places in said districts, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution, that the poll of the Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward be held at number two hundred and seven East Thirteenth-street, in lieu of the former place in said district, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the poll of the Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-Second Ward be held in the house of John Miller, corner of Sixty-second-street and Ninth-avenue, in place of the former place, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council; also, that the poll of the Sixth Election District of the Twenty-Second Ward be held at number five hundred and seventy-seven Ninth-avenue, in place of the former place, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council; also, that the poll of the Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-Second Ward be held at the house of Henry D. Coleman, number one hundred and twenty West Fifty-seventh-street, in place of the former place, until otherwise directed by the Common Council.

Councilman Webster moved that said resolution be laid upon the table.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder—11.

Resolution, That the Election Poll of the Sixth District, Twelfth Ward, be removed from the house of John Scallon, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street and Tenth avenue, to the house of William Harris, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street and Tenth avenue.

Which was laid on the table.

Subsequently, Councilman Orton moved that said resolution be taken from the table, and concurred in.

Which was carried.

Resolution, that the following changes be made in the places for holding the polls of election in the Third Aldermanic District:

Fourth District, Third Ward, from number one Hudson-square to number nine West Broadway.

First District, Fifth Ward, from number one hundred and twenty-four Church to number sixty Leonard-street.

Seventh District, Fifth Ward, from number fifty-seven Beach to number four hundred and thirteen Washington-street.

Eighth District, Fifth Ward, from number seventy-four Watts to number twenty-two Desbrosses-street.

First District, Eighth Ward, from number sixty-four Wooster to number forty-seven Greene-street.

Second District, Eighth Ward, from number seventy Thompson to number seventy-four Thompson-street.

Third District, Eighth Ward, from number nine Clark to number seven Clark-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the polls of election for the Eighth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward, Ninth Aldermanic District, be held at number ninety-three Tenth-avenue.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the polls of election in the Fifth District, Sixteenth Ward, Ninth Aldermanic District, be held at number two hundred and eighty-six Eighth-avenue.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the poll of the Ninth Election District, of the Fifteenth Ward, be changed to number seventy-six Fourth-avenue.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the following places be designated for holding the electon polls in the Ninth Ward:

First District—Number six hundred and seventy-two Greenwich-street.

Second District—Number four hundred and sixty-two Hudson-street.

Third District—Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton streets.

Fourth District—Number twelve Christopher-street.

Fifth District—Number fifteen Seventh-avenue.

Sixth District—Number forty-eight Hammond-street.

Seventh District—Number thirty-six Fourth-street.

Eighth District—Northeast corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Ninth District—Number six hundred and thirty-six Hudson-street.

Tenth District—Number four Bethune-street.

Eleventh District—Number seven hundred and thirty-three Greenwich-street.

Twelfth District—Southeast corner of Washington and West Tenth streets.

Which was referred to the Councilmen representing that district.

Resolution, that Mrs. Johana Foran be granted permission to have a stand for the sale of fruit on the corner of Rector-street and Broadway, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Referred to Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, sixteenth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES W. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—No Calendar posted.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 3096, 3098, 3100, 3104, 3106, 3108, 3110, 3112, 3118, 3122, 3124, 3128, 3130, 3132, 3138, 3144, 3146, 3148, 3150, 3152. *Part III.*—Nos. 2713, 2773, 2810, 2814, 2922, 2213, 2707, 2867, 2900, 3046, 2772, 2529.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2451, 203, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2703.

Part II.—Nos. 1992, 2416, 658, 1856, 1854, 2348, 1738, 2418, 2424, 2430, 2432, 2434.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1304, 1314, 1282, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1225, 1299½, 1301, 1302.

Part II.—Nos. 439, 242, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333.

Mixing of Water with Milk not an Adulteration—Constitutionality of a Law without a Maximum Penalty.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Barnard.

The People ex rel. Jacob Fauerbach vs. Court of Sessions.—The relator was convicted in the Court of Sessions of vending adulterated milk, and sentenced to pay a fine of $55.

He appealed the case to this Court, contending that the act under which he was convicted was purely a sanitary measure, intending to prevent traffic in impure, diseased and unwholesome milk, and not to prevent fraud in the sale of diluted milk. That to put water into milk was not to corrupt it, according to dictionary definition. Water was not a foreign admixture of milk, but its chief ingredient in its natural state, and it could not be adulterated by adding a little more.

The second point was, that the act was unconstitutional, as it imposes a fine of not *less* than $20 without fixing the maximum, and consequently the Court could find the party convicted $50,000, and the penalty would be according to law, and the party have to pay it, or suffer the alternative—imprisonment for not *less* than thirty days. So that a fine might be imposed that the party could not pay, and he be sent to the State prison for life for not paying it. The Court, in a lengthy opinion by Justice Ingraham, have now reversed the decision of the Judge at the General Sessions, upon the ground that to put water in milk is not *per se* such an adulteration as necessarily brings the relator within the late law upon that subject. This view of the Court being sufficient to set aside the judgment below, the constitutionality of the law was not passed upon.

Ex-Judge Stuart for appellant; A. Oakey Hall for the People.

Effect of a General Assignment—The Language of the Instrument Governs.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Cornelius Van Dine, Assignee, vs. James C. Willett, Sheriff, &c.—The plaintiff brought his action against the Sheriff for an alleged wrongful taking and detention of a certain cask of saws, of the value of $310 70, by virtue of an execution against the property of plaintiff's assignor, one Jacob D. T. Wyckoff, the property being at the time in the Custom-house.

It appears that the saws were ordered from England three or four months before the assignment, and arrived here about the time of the assignment. A schedule of the property and assets was made out some three or four weeks after the assignment, when the saws were in the Custom-house. It was attached to a copy of the assignment in the store for the creditors to look at, and was therefore included in the body of the assignment, wherever they then were.

On the trial, defendant moved for a nonsuit, principally on the ground that the goods in question did not pass under the assignment which the Court granted. The plaintiffs then appealed to the General Term, relying mainly on the point that the general language of an assignment, conveying "all the property" of the assignor, conveys everything which he possessed, whether there be or be not a schedule. The language of the assignment is to govern. (28 Barb., 293; 17 N. Y., 480.)

The General Term have now rendered their decision, with an opinion of Justice Ingraham, *reversing* the judgment below, and ordering a new trial.

John O. Robinson for appellant; Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel, for respondent.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Clerke.

Hasbrouck vs. Hasbrouck.—Decree of Surrogate reversed, and new accounting ordered before Surrogate, with costs to be paid out of the estate. Opinion by Barnard, J., Ingraham dissenting.

People vs. Fleming—Same vs. Duffy.—Judgments affirmed. Opinions by Clerke.

People ex rel. Fauerbach vs. Court of Special Sessions.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Ingraham.

People vs. Wolfsberger.—Order affirmed, and motion for a writ of prohibition granted. Opinion by Ingraham.

In re Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.—Order reversed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, Clerke dissenting.

People vs. Elkin.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Clerke.

The People ex rel Bryson et al executors vs. the same.—Judgment for the Respondents. Opinion by Ingraham.

The same ex rel. Bank of Commerce vs. the same.—Same judgment as in case of Hanover Bank. In other cases similar judgments must be entered.

Willoughby vs. Clark.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Clerke.

Britton vs. Phillips.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, and case referred back. Costs to abide event. Opinion by Clerke.

Johnson et. al. vs. Clark et. al.—See decision in case of Vlick vs. Clark.

Griffin et. al. vs. Banks et. al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Clerke.

Van Vlick vs. Clark et. al.—Orders appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs on one appeal. Opinion by Ingraham.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 13, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s,'81,Reg..	104⅛	560	N. Y. Cen. R.	103⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104	50	do.	s30.103⅛
4,000	do	103⅞	500	do.	103⅝
6,000	U. S. 5s, '71,Cou.	92½	300	Erie Railway	s30 55
5,000	Trea. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	105⅛	150	do.	55½
			100	do.	s10 55
2,000	U.S.6s, 1-year C..	99⅞	150	do.	55⅛
25,000	U. S. Dem.Notes.	124⅛	200	do.	55⅜
500	do.	124⅛	100	do.	55⅞
1,000	Ill Can. Reg. Bs.	100	850	do.	56
5,000	Ind. St. 6s. W. L.	98	600	do.	56⅛
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	53⅞	250	Hudson River R.	68
3,000	do.	54	150	do.	67⅛
1,000	Virginia St. 7s	62	100	do.	67⅝
22,000	Missouri St. 6s	53	600	Harlem Railroad	22⅞
25,000	do.	53⅛	130	Harlem R. Pref.	50
5,000	do.	53⅜	300	Reading Railroad	75
2,000	do.	53⅛	200	do.	b30 75⅛
6,000	Mo. 6s, Iss. to H. & St. J.	69	12	do.	74⅞
			27	Mich. Cen. R.	85
11,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs.	100	100	do.	85⅛
5,000	E. R. 5th M. Bs.	97	520	do.	85⅞
5,000	B.,N.Y.&E.1st M.	98	125	do.	86
10,000	do.	98⅛	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	42⅞
15,000	E. R. 3d M.Bs.'83	107	100	do.	42⅛
6,000	Hud. R. Con. Bs.	97½	450	do.	42⅞
4,000	do.	98	250	do.	b10 42⅞
1,000	Harlem 1st M.Bs.	111	600	do.	42⅞
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M.Bs.	104	25	do.	b30 43
5,000	M. C. 8 ₩ c. C. 1st M. S. F. Bs.	113½	200	do.	b30 42⅞
			100	do.	b30 42⅞
3,000	M. S 2d Mtg.	96¼	450	M. S. & N. I. g'd s'k.	79
10,000	C. & N.W.As.Bs..	62	50	do.	b30.79⅛
1,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	34	50	Panama Railroad	147⅛
2,000	Han.&St. Jos. R.	50	500	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	80
5,000	Tol.&Wab. 2dMt.	87	250	do.	80⅛
5,000	do.	87⅛	300	do.	80⅜
10,000	do.	87⅛	150	do.	b30 80⅞
7,000	Cl.& Tol. S'gF.B.	103	900	Clev. & Pitts. R.	38
2,000	do.	102½	450	do.	38⅛
10,500	P. Ft.W.&C.3dM.	77	250	do.	38⅛
1,000	do.	76½	650	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	84⅛
25	Merch. Exc. Bank..	90	22	do.	84
10	Bank of Commerce.	97½	50	do.	84⅞
10	Bk. North America.	101	10	Clev., Col. & Cin.R.	134
80,000	American Gold.	129⅛	200	Clev. and Tol. R.	69
160,000	do.	129	100	do.	b30 69⅛
50,000	do.	129⅛	200	Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	81⅛
200	Canton Company.	17⅛	217	do.	81
50	Cumb. Coal Pref'd..	15⅛	100	do.	s30 81
820	do.	15⅛	83	C., Bur. & QuincyR.	106
100	do.	15⅛	50	do.	106⅛
350	Pac. Mail. St. Co.	125⅛	150	do.	s30 106
150	do.	125	50	Del., L. & West. R.	111
50	do.	s60.124	300	Pitts.,Ft.W. & Chic.	60
450	Erie R. Preferred..	83⅛	125	do.	b10 60
100	do.	b30 83⅛	100	do.	b30 60
			15	do.	s5 59

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s,'81,Reg.	104	200	Hud. River R.	68⅛
2,000	do.	104⅛	200	do.	68⅛
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104	100	do.	b30 68⅛
20,000	U. S. Dem'd N's.	124⅛	100	do.	b60 68⅜
50,000	do.	125	600	Harlem Railroad	23⅛
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s. '90.	55	300	do.	23⅛
15,000	Mo. St. 6s	55	400	do.	23⅛
10,000	do.	54⅞	300	do.	23⅞
100,000	American Gold.	129⅛	200	do.	24
2,000	do.	130	200	do.	b30 24⅛
250	Pacific M.S. Co.	b30.126	450	Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	82⅛
180	do.	126	50	do.	82⅛
100	do.	b30.127	300	Harlem R. Pref.	52
250	N. Y. Central R.	104⅛	200	Mich. Cen. R.	87⅛
150	do.	b10.104⅛	150	do.	87⅛
600	Reading Railroad	76	300	do.	b30 88
100	do.	b15 76	50	do.	87⅞
250	Erie Railway	58	10	do.	88
100	do.	s60 57	300	Mich. S.& N. In. R.	43⅛
300	do.	57⅛	100	do.	43⅛
200	do.	s30 57⅛	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	80⅛
200	do.	b30 58	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	39⅛
300	do.	b30 57⅛	800	do.	40⅛
100	Erie R. Pref.	84⅛	300	Gal. & Chic. R.	86
200	do.	84⅛	150	do.	86⅛
150	do.	84⅛	200	do.	s30 86
100	do.	s30 84⅛	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	71⅛
1150	Ill. C. R. Scrip	82	100	do.	71
			100	do.	s60 70

Monday, Oct. 13—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 11, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 4:

Increase in Loans	$4,617,896
Increase in Specie	937,499
Decrease in Circulation	20,062
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	5,020,493

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Oct. 12, 1861.	Oct. 11, 1862.	Oct. 4, 1862.
Capital	$69,050,000	$69,125,000	$69,125,000
Loans	156,318,914	169,675,009	165,057,113
Specie	41,130,606	39,263,086	38,325,587
Circulation	8,733,690	9,880,050	9,900,11
Gross Deposits	148,185,379	203,479,102	197,780,348
Exchanged	18,996,892	40,513,838	39,835,577
Undrawn	129,188,487	162,965,264	157,944,771
In Sub-Treasury	10,802,804	8,555,265	11,904,559

The Bank return shows, as anticipated from the activity of last week's movement in Money and Stocks, a large gain on the averages of Loans and Deposits, and nearly a million added to the Specie average. Counting the export of Gold to Europe and the amount deposited with the Treasury, together, nearly or quite three millions, the difference made up by receipts from California, New-Orleans and the interior is very large. The California steamer to-day delivers $807,626.

In Money affairs, to-day, there is less disposition among lenders to advance their rates to the Brokers. A large portion of the business of the Street is again done at 4 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, and but little above 5 ₩ cent. There is no confirmation of the rumor of Saturday evening, that a formal offer was in contemplation, or had been made, to the Secretary of the Treasury, to take $40,000,000 United States Stocks and Treasury Bonds, in a single line, for account of the New-York Banks. On very thorough inquiry, to-day, among parties who would likely to be interested in such a negotiation, and after reading advices from a high official source at Washington, we are satisfied that the rumor referred to in our review this morning is at least premature. The conversions of United States Notes at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, are $110,000; the deposits of Gold, $50,000; deposits of United States Notes, $25,000; and Customs Duties, about $200,000.

The speculative movement on both Gold and Stocks was renewed this morning with apparently increased confidence for another rise. The indications in the Share dealings at the close on Saturday, of firmness at advancing prices, were followed up at the early Board by a demand almost equal to the highest excitement of last week. This feeling not only continued through the First Board, but was increased on the Street after the adjournment, and confirmed at the Second Board. The advance since Saturday is from 2 to 3 ₩ cent. on Eries, of both classes; the same on most of the Western Roads; 2 ₩ cent. on Hudson and the Harlems; 1 ₩ cent. on New-York Central; 1½@2½ ₩ cent. on Missouris and Tennessees; 1½ ₩ cent. on Gold, and ½@¾ ₩ cent on United States Notes for Custom-house use. Gold sold up to 130 ₩ cent.; Custom-house Notes, to 125½ ₩ cent. The Railway Bonds were generally firm, and a further advance had in Toledo and Wabash Seconds, and Cleveland and Toledo Sinking Funds. The dealings at the Second Board closed with much firmness.

Later in the afternoon the market was generally stronger than the highest sales at the Board, and left off firm on the Railways under a larger demand than sellers were inclined to supply at the prices. The Erie Shares appear to lead the Market.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
N. Y. Central..	103⅜	104⅜	Galena	83⅛	86⅛
Erie	55	58⅛	Toledo	67⅛	71⅛
Erie Preferred..	82	84⅛	Rock Island	80⅛	82⅛
Hudson River..	67⅛	69⅛	Missouris	52⅛	55
Harlem	22⅛	24⅛	Tennessees	53⅛	55
Mich. Central..	84⅛	87⅛	U. S. 5s, 1874..	92⅛	93
Mich. Southern	41	43⅛	U. S. 6s, 1881..	103⅛	104⅛
Mich. Guarant'd.	78⅛	81	U.S.Notes, C.H	124⅛	125⅛
Illinois Cen....	79⅛	81⅛	Treas.7.30 ₩ cts.	105⅛	105⅝
Clev. and Pitts..	37⅛	40⅛	Bills on Lond'n.	142⅛	143⅜
Pacific Mail....	124⅛	127⅛	Gold	128⅞	130

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	102½	American Exchange	96¼
Manhattan	122	Chatham	82
Merchants'	101	Bank of the Republic	92
Mechanics'	103	Hanover	83
Union	102½	Metropolitan	103
America	110	People's	90
Phœnix	103	East River	88
Tradesmen's	101	Nassau	100
National	93	Shoe and Leather	100
Merchants' Exchange	90	Corn Exchange	100
State of New-York	96	Continental	91½
Commerce	97½	Commonwealth	87
Mech. Banking Ass'n	90	Importers' & Traders'	100
Mercantile	100	Park	108

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108½	St. L., A & T. H. firsts	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104½	T. H. & A. secs. pref'd.	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	114½	L. C. & Mil. L. G. b'ds.	20
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv., '76	114	Chi. & N. W. G. B. E.	80
Erie firsts '68	113	Chi. & N. W. Ap. ex.	90
Erie seconds, '64	114	Chi.&N.W.1sts,2dseries	80
Erie seconds '79	114	Chi.&N.W. firsts, ass'd.	61½
Erie thirds, '83	107	Chi. & N. W. seconds	34
Erie fourths, '80	99½	Han. & St. J. firsts	50
Erie fifths, '88	97	Tol. & Wab. firsts	99
B., N. Y. & E firsts.'77	98	Tol. & Wab. seconds	87½
Hudson firsts, '69	113	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts.	102½
Hudson seconds, s.f.'85	110	Gal. & Chi. firsts	106½
Hudson thirds, '75	103	Gal. & Chi. 1sts ext'd	107
Hudson conv'le, '67	97½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	105
Harlem firsts, '69-73	110½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
Harlem seconds, '64	104	Clev. & Tol. s.f.	103
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c., 69-72	109	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts.	103½
Mich. C. n.f. 8 ₩ c., '82	112½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	76¼
C. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. firsts	115½	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	102
M. S. 7 ₩ c. seconds	96½	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	95
N. Ind. Goshen L.	103	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	90
M. S. & N. Ind. s.f.	106	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	70
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	103		

The Central Railroad Company, of New-Jersey, have declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ ₩ cent., clear of the Government tax, payable on the 15th inst.

The supply of United States check stamps is now ample for all demands. Merchants, bankers, brokers and others will find them with Messrs. Thompson Brothers, and most of the down-town stationers.

Mr. E. Stephens, of the Stock Exchange, has been admitted a partner in the Stock business of Messrs. Gwynne & Day, brokers, No. 21 Wall-street.

The Cleveland and Toledo Road earned in the first week in October:

1861	$19,266
1862	24,682
Increase	$5,716

The Michigan Southern Road earned in the same time:

1861	$57,630
1862	64,689
Increase	$7,059

The Rock Island Road in the same time:

1861	$36,919
1862	35,218
Decrease	$1,701

The Specie quotations from F. P. James & Co., No. 45 Wall-street, are as follows:

American Gold	$1 30	Amer. Silver	$1 24
Sovereigns	6 10	Spanish Dollars	1 30
Twenty Francs	4 80	Mexican Dollars	1 25
Ten Guilders	4 85	Five francs	1 12
Ten Thalers	9 75	Ger'n & Fr'ch Crowns	1 20
Spanish Doubloons	21 00	English Silver ₩ £	5 80
Patriot Doubloons	20 00	Span.& Mex.qr's,₩ oz	1 35

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company for the first week of October were:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$5,292 45	$5,866 85
Freight	32,031 04	29,931 76
Total	$37,323 49	$35,798 61
Increase		$1,524 88

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $672,340 71, including for Customs, $180,750 10; Payments, $778,056 29; Balance, $8,449,549 79.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Oct. 13, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 48 bbls. Ashes, 30,854 bbls. Flour, 168 bbls. and 6 32 bags Corn Meal, 189,181 bushels Wheat, 133,899 bushels Corn, 4,868 bushels Barley, 48,458 bushels Oats, 4,067 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,539 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 30 bbls., at $7 25 for Pots, and $7 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in brisk request, at buoyant prices. Middlings, 58c.@58½c. ₩ lb. Sales of 4,500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl. higher to-day, but business has been less active, as the demand, especially from shippers, has been less animated. Sales have been reported since our last of 22,750 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 85@$6 10; poor to choice extra State, at $6 15@$6 55, chiefly at $6 20@$6 40; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 85@$6 05; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 30@$7 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 65@$6 85 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 85	@$6 10
Extra State	6 15	@ 6 55
Superfine Western	5 85	@ 6 05
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 30	@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 65	@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 90	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	6 90	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 50	@ 8 50

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at rising prices; sales, 1,600 bbls., at $6 50@$7 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 05@$8 25 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 25@$9 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales to-day 1,270 bbls. extra at $6 40@$8 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3 30@$4 70 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm, at $3 55 for Jersey; $3 85 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 for Brandywine ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted quite firm, but the export inquiry has been less active. The reported sales since our last comprise 211,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Western, at $1 40 @$1 50; Amber Western, at $1 37 @$1 39; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 31@$1 37; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 26@$1 30, the latter rate for very choice; Milwaukee Club, at $1 20 @$1 26; Chicago Spring at $1 15@$1 22; White Kentucky $1 53, ₩ bushel. Corn is in good request and firmer. Sales since our last, 107,000 bushels, to arrive, at 63½c.@65c., chiefly 64c., for shipping Mixed Western; 58c.@63c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 48c.@56c. for unsound; 67c. for Yellow Western, and 67c.@68c. for White do., ₩ bushel. Rye is in request at 65c.@83c., acording to quality, ₩ bushel; sales 3,100 bushels. Oats are plenty and heavy, including Canada, poor to prime, at 56c.@59c.; Western, at 56c.@58½c.; and State, at 56c.@59c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues scarce and in demand; sales, 6,300 bushels State and Canada West, here and to arrive, at $1 15@$1 25 ₩ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 35 @$1 40 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair demand, at 55c.@70c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in lively request for home use and shipment, at steady rates. New crop, 14c.@19c.; last year's, 13c.@18c. ₩ lb.

METALS—Have been in active demand at buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 370 hhds., including Porto Rico at 45c., and Barbados at 42c., ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand and has advanced. Sales, 4,300 bbls. at $12 75@$13 for Mess, and $11 50@$11 75 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 7¼c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in quired for at 6¾c.@8c. ₩ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,000 tierces and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at former rates; sales 180 bbls., at $14@$14 62½ for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 50 for plain Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 13c.@17½c. for poor to choice Western, and 18c.@21½c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in good demand, at 8c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 800 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9¾c.@11c., and Cuba at 9c.@9¾c.; also, 1,000 boxes Havana at 9¼c.@9¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 170,000 lbs., at 11¼c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 800 bbls., at 35c.@35½c., chiefly at 35c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were light, to-day, but rates very firm. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, at 2s. 9d.@3s. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¼d. @12d.; Corn, 11d.@11½d. ₩ bush; Cotton and Hops, ½d. ₩ lb.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ₩ tce.; Pork, 4s. ₩ bbl. Bacon and Lard, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 32s. 6d.@35s.; ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12d. @ 12½d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₩ tce.; Bacon and Lard 35s.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@45s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour at 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain at 12½d.@13½d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 5s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 7s.@7s. 6d. ₩ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@45s.; Oil, 40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ₩ ton.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. Oct. 11.	Loans. Oct. 4.	Specie. Oct. 11.	Specie. Oct. 4.
Bk. of New-York.	6,344,182	6,160,594	2,372,487	2,354,588
Manhattan Co	6,186,743	5,897,707	2,283,763	2,154,744
Merchants' Bank.	7,015,247	6,784,809	2,070,257	2,007,657
Mechanics' Bank.	4,991,873	4,788,563	663,879	656,906
Union Bank	4,377,045	4,188,226	2,629,370	2,392,027
Bank of America.	9,026,438	8,871,843	2,313,943	2,291,762
Phenix Bank	3,084,021	3,058,175	1,022,363	643,045
City Bank	3,644,304	3,912,581	2,286,983	2,464,429
Tradesmen's Bank	2,387,392	2,347,992	196,885	185,712
Fulton Bank	1,614,215	1,614,446	373,698	371,167
Chemical Bank	2,963,755	2,809,652	2,727,698	2,735,076
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,663,625	2,633,296	231,060	225,938
National Bank	2,416,205	2,312,298	605,191	578,353
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	1,720,066	1,708,917	148,031	143,428
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	970,142	992,004	217,203	211,544
Greenwich Bank	468,334	486,885	371,455	376,231
Leather Man. Bk.	2,348,870	2,204,583	539,427	587,688
Seventh WardBk.	1,381,074	1,355,352	322,386	316,735
Bk.St.New-York.	5,539,466	5,409,180	845,480	808,652
Am.ExchangeBk.	9,693,557	8,629,753	2,557,833	2,607,520
Bk. of Commerce.	13,614,935	13,499,079	1,413,006	1,403,751
Broadway Bank	3,580,211	3,305,797	943,265	926,991
Ocean Bank	2,539,100	2,461,928	293,156	293,149
Mercantile Bank.	3,650,999	3,548,497	529,573	531,025
Pacific Bank	1,511,531	1,500,987	118,729	118,965
Bank of Republic.	5,410,225	5,408,537	1,737,891	1,581,288
Chatham Bank	940,126	935,130	116,683	108,700
People's Bank	761,084	764,068	112,140	110,914
Bank of N. Am	2,469,076	2,221,161	141,656	136,009
Hanover Bank	2,314,218	2,304,767	167,271	161,117
Irving Bank	1,017,622	1,000,814	98,858	93,213
Metropolitan Bk.	10,522,646	10,287,141	1,543,524	1,591,158
Citizen's Bank	959,456	942,450	95,339	91,041
Nassau Bank	2,508,583	2,532,218	270,051	255,050
Market Bank	2,226,456	2,250,237	276,265	266,937
St. Nicholas Bank	1,631,610	1,595,161	173,435	181,977
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,233,189	3,046,022	184,593	177,091
Corn Exch. Bank.	3,024,886	2,793,492	300,012	377,151
ContinentalBank.	4,196,876	4,186,018	297,829	208,305
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,660,534	1,601,539	304,981	343,072
Oriental Bank	675,102	685,781	77,039	74,603
Marine Bank	1,709,613	1,693,402	304,627	250,217
Atlantic Bank	746,568	733,425	87,430	86,414
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,386,626	3,240,042	396,866	381,631
Park Bank	9,504,763	8,894,053	3,789,711	3,752,708
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,156,661	1,128,739	190,386	204,299
Grocers' Bank	766,943	760,873	75,275	74,615
North RiverBank	887,362	886,816	67,215	68,260
East River Bank.	377,719	397,643	23,502	28,746
Manuf.y&Mer.Bk	1,434,905	1,436,831	127,472	122,278
N.Y.DryDock Co.	644,140	671,816	100,847	104,382
N.Y. Exch.Bank.	462,365	402,843	48,781	40,609
Bull's Head Bank	539,496	511,559	29,306	28,517
N.Y.CountyBank	369,824	365,771	51,986	50,382
Total	169,675,009	165,057,113	39,263,086	38,325,587
	Increase	$4,617,896	Increase	$937,499

Banks.	Circulation. Oct. 11.	Circulation. Oct. 4.	Deposits—Net. Oct. 11.	Deposits—Net. Oct. 4.
Bk. of New-York.	478,220	481,219	6,234,984	6,105,407
Manhattan Co	78,809	79,449	7,167,423	6,692,132
Merchants' Bank.	228,228	220,136	7,465,969	6,848,447
Mechanics' Bank.	333,471	331,385	3,898,969	3,827,022
Union Bank	216,304	216,378	4,633,678	4,367,472
Bank of America.	42,338	43,084	11,903,514	11,588,564
Phenix Bank	77,350	77,350	3,841,951	3,149,155
City Bank	......	......	5,157,213	5,365,026
Tradesmen's Bank	275,249	278,453	1,785,033	1,725,851
Fulton Bank	221,639	219,192	2,060,599	1,938,196
Chemical Bank	69,955	77,993	6,686,152	6,805,049
Merch. Exch. Bk.	148,653	149,679	1,850,766	1,842,905
National Bank	148,027	148,348	1,791,173	1,774,715
Butch.& Drov. Bk	319,918	322,709	1,857,022	1,747,369
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	180,766	186,914	1,167,548	1,150,619
Greenwich Bank	143,372	142,987	566,788	535,970
Leather Man. Bk.	296,582	300,382	1,868,838	1,750,916
Seventh Ward Bk.	158,085	166,322	1,311,478	1,244,177
Bk. St. New-York	269,181	305,434	5,188,685	4,879,944
Am.ExchangeBk.	355,275	359,659	8,172,806	7,574,634
Bk. of Commerce.	1,715	1,715	9,966,065	10,123,548
Broadway Bank	327,572	328,769	3,961,816	3,934,648
Ocean Bank	98,118	98,055	2,046,513	2,057,076
Mercantile Bank.	6,427	6,427	3,769,048	3,632,504
Pacific Bank	100,612	101,112	1,296,461	1,280,844
Bank of Republic.	280,886	281,151	4,938,004	4,855,324
Chatham Bank	45,842	48,007	665,656	695,687
People's Bank	99,284	98,770	680,777	673,488
Bank of N. Am	177,440	178,436	1,861,137	1,699,707
Hanover Bank	172,762	162,480	1,489,261	1,387,688
Irving Bank	125,278	126,278	911,371	883,655
Metropolitan Bk.	289,677	272,295	7,954,567	8,505,480
Citizen's Bank	176,058	175,976	827,578	736,542
Nassau Bank	14,657	15,019	2,174,375	2,181,249
Market Bank	257,677	257,174	1,586,538	1,568,401
St.Nicholas Bank.	198,554	198,791	1,174,173	1,157,083
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	525,133	522,046	2,473,234	2,411,358
Corn Exch. Bank.	281,223	284,178	2,310,087	2,086,326
Continental Bank	255,636	254,979	2,471,144	2,259,370
Bk. of Commw'lth.	319,529	318,341	1,792,366	1,751,095
Oriental Bank	150,418	148,594	624,826	621,235
Marine Bank	267,498	252,490	1,490,434	1,488,464
Atlantic Bank	124,328	122,606	578,232	503,983
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	220,000	220,000	2,856,249	2,836,868
Park Bank	395,029	394,237	12,867,791	12,251,584
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	86,561	85,356	985,544	891,563
Grocers' Bank	45,282	45,172	673,786	676,331
North RiverBank	79,655	79,542	784,259	747,504
East River Bank.	112,124	110,715	323,196	333,666
Manuf. & Mer.Bk.	11,120	11,367	1,180,424	1,147,834
N.Y.DryDock Co.	193,903	193,359	411,533	448,898
N.Y. Exch. Bank.	148,514	148,795	393,659	334,595
Bull's Head Bank	132,926	132,883	486,180	466,780
N.Y.CountyBank	118,193	117,924	408,502	401,433
Total	$9,880,050	$9,900,112	162,965,264	157,944,771
	Decrease	$20,062	Increase	$5,020,493

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Europa*, will close at the New-York Post-office THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 5½ o'clock.

AUCTION SALES

A. M. Merwin, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO.

Will sell, at the store No. 652 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, and Every Evening during the week, commencing at 7 o'clock,

The balance of the stock of S. T. Williams, consisting of Fine Steel Engravings, Plain and Colored French and German Lithographs,

Chromo's, Photographs,
English and French Studies,
Framed Engravings, &c.,

Will be sold at auction without reserve, affording an excellent opportunity for gentlemen to supply their Portfolios at very low prices—an opportunity that may never occur again.

Catalogues are now ready.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY BALES COTTON.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed by Hon. WILLIAM MARVIN, Judge District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction,

ON FRIDAY, OCT. 17,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FROM WARD & GOVE'S UNION STORES, BROOKLYN,
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY BALES COTTON,
CARGO PRIZE STEAMER "UNION."

Samples may be seen on Tuesday, and until day of sale, at office of HIRAM BENNER, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District of Florida.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRONZES, &C., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 114 Madison-av., between 30th and 31st sts.:

The entire furniture, consisting in part of elegant carved teakwood parlor furniture, in satin; rich mantel clock, bronzes, pier and mantel mirrors, marble-top centre-tables, satin and lace curtains, black-walnut dining-room and library furniture, black-walnut French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, marble-top centre-tables, &c.; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china and glassware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. N. B.—The furniture can now be seen by calling at the house.

Edward Sintzenich, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT STOCK OF PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM AND HALL FURNITURE—By D. W. IVES & CO., at the elegant store No. 625 Broadway, (Institute of Arts' Building,) a few doors above Houston-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 15 and 16, at 11 o'clock each day, the very choice, thoroughly-made stock on said premises, consisting of a great variety of rich and plain parlor, chamber, dining-room, library and hall furniture, the quality of which is guaranteed. The public may be assured that every lot will be sold to the highest bidder. On exhibition, day and evening, until sale. Catalogues ready.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, fine clocks, &c., TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar sts.; parlor suites in various kinds, in brocatel, plush, reps and hair cloth; chamber suites of rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany; rosewood etageres, secretaries, armoir-à-glace, centre and side tables, dining-room suites, extension dining tables; sideboards, chairs lounges, wardrobes, library and secretary bookcases, and a general assortment. To be sold for cash. For particulars, see catalogue.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 41 Cortlandt-st., comprising our usual variety of prime goods of almost every description, and will be offered in large or small lots to suit both city and country trade.

John H. Burley, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, wardrobes, chairs, tables, carpets, sofa beds, sheets, pillows, spreads, feather beds, hair mattresses cottage suites, stoves, &c.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
ARE NOW OFFERING
At Retail,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PLAIN AND FANCY BEAVERS,
Suitable for Cloakings.
FRENCH HABIT CLOTHS,
In all the most desirable colors.
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN CASSIMERES,
AND
A GREAT VARIETY OF
TWEEDS, KERSEYS, &c.,
FOR BOYS' WEAR.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NEW SILKS,
PLAIN, PLAID, STRIPED AND
FANCY STYLES,
Of this season's importations,
NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

WOOLEN AND COTTON HOSIERY,
SUITABLE FOR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,
Imported expressly for our City Trade.
NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN
THEIR FALL
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ALSO,
A Choice Collection of
INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES,
IN COLLARS, SETS, COIFFURES, VEILS, &c., &c.,
Received per late arrivals. For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering, at Retail, their Fall importation of
HOUSEKEEPING AND FAMILY GOODS,
All of which they are selling at very reasonable prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 13,
A very large assortment of
FIGURED SILKS IN CHOICE COLORS AND NEW STYLES.
OTTOMAN REPS, FIGURED REPS, MERINOS, &c.
An immense Stock of
PLAIDS IN COTTON AND WOOL, ALL WOOL AND SILK AND WOOL.
PRINTED MERINOS, DELAINES, FOULARDINES, &c., &c.
ALSO,
WOOL SHAWLS, BROCHE SHAWLS AND STRIPE SHAWLS.
No. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

THE WHISPER FROM THE
BRIDAL ALTAR
is a recognition of our rights and our duties.
TUCKER'S BRIDAL SETTS
INDISPENSABLE TO HAPPINESS.
The Veil is simple and graceful.
Bonnet-frames and Hoop-skirts in Season.
No. 759 Broadway.

E. S. MILLS & CO.
WILL OPEN THEIR
FALL AND WINTER
CLOAKS
ON TUESDAY, Oct. 14th,
AT 381 BROADWAY.

GRAND OPENING.
NEW FALL GOODS
At
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S,
No. 301 Grand-st.
NEW SILKS, NEW MERINOS, NEW POPLINS,
NEW OTTOMANS,
NEW REPS, NEW CASHMERES,
NEW DELAINES, NEW PRINTS,
NEW CLOAKS, NEW MANTILLAS, NEW SHAWLS.
And
A splendid stock of new DRESS GOODS, which will be offered at retail much less than wholesale prices.
Also,
300 Pieces Madder Prints, only 12½ cents per yard.
1,000 Pieces very best make Bleached Shirting, much less than wholesale prices.
1,500 Pieces best make Unbleached Muslin, in all widths, purchased before the late advance.
2,000 Dozen fine British Hosiery, at old prices.
500 Dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6¼ cents each.
400 Dozen pure Linen very fine Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents each.
Pure Linen Damask Napkins, Towels, Table Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvets, &c., &c., which we shall offer at very LOW PRICES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
All the most fashionable styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
NOW OPEN.
FINE CLOTH CLOAKS, new styles, at $6 to $8.
ENGLISH MELTON CLOTH CLOAKS, at $4 to $6.
FINE BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, richly trimmed, at $7 to $10.
SUPER FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $9 to $12.
SUPER FRENCH BEAVER, richly adorned, at $10 to $13 50.
Having made our contracts for our Winter Cloakings early in July, and previous to the late great advance in prices, we can sell nearly as low as last Winter.
We guarantee our prices 25 to 30 per cent. lower than Broadway and Canal-st. stores.
Please note the name and number.
W. K. PEYTON,
CLOAK, SHAWL and MANTILLA MANUFACTURER,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
ON
MONDAY, OCT. 13,
WILL BE OPENED
A SUPERB STOCK OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Embracing all the choice novelties
IMPORTED THIS SEASON.
All the new shades of FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, FIGURED and PLAIN OTTOMANS, CREPES, all wool DELAINES, wool PLAIDS, VELOURS, &c.
Also,
5 Cases of new Delaines, choice styles, at 20c. per yard.
3 Cases of Plaid Valencias from auction, at 18c. and 20c. per yard.
Also,
1,000 new BALMORAL SKIRTS at a great bargain.
Also,
MOURNING DRESS-GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, VEILS, COLLARS, GLOVES, &c., &c.,
25 per cent. CHEAPER than Mourning Stores.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
ALL OUR STOCK PURCHASED
PREVIOUS TO LAST GREAT ADVANCE IN PRICES.
Cheap Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, Tickings, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, Shirting and Table Linens, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets, for sale wholesale and retail by
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

MILLER & GRANT, 703 BROADWAY,
Will open on MONDAY, 13th.
Black Chantilly Points, in new and beautiful designs.
Also, a great variety of other rich Laces.
N. B.—A carton of Thread Veils, just opened, at $3 each, worth at least $5.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, basketts, &c., Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.

Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' kid and Fall gloves, at less than last year's prices; a full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimming braids, buttons, velvets, small wares. N. B.—500 dozen nice-fitting corsets, at $1. Ladies' and Misses' skirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted; trimmings very cheap, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

IF HORATIO N. SWEET, OR SWEAT, Printer, will call at the Pewter Mug, in Nassau-st., he will hear of something to his advantage.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, W., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

MME. DEMOREST'S $5 RUNNING-STITCH SEWING MACHINE: an ornamental gem; the embodiment of practical utility, and a marvel of simplicity; uses a common needle, and will last a life-time. Sent by express and collected on delivery. Liberal arrangements for agencies. Address Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, N. Y. Every lady, mother, milliner and dress maker should have one of these simple, practical and valuable machines. The New-York State Fair has confirmed its rapidity and great efficiency, by awarding the first premium.

The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Belle's Stratagem.

WINTER GARDEN—Othello.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Rip Van Winkle.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Brilliantly Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Pauvrette, or Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway. The Mischievous Monkey.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tirrell's California.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Lang's Historical Picture of the Reception of the Old Sixty-Ninth, Irish Regiment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special correspondent at Harper's Ferry sends us the gratifying assurance that a forward movement of the Army of the Potomac has been determined upon, and that in a few days, at furthest, it will be on the Virginia side of the Potomac, engaged in offensive operations against the rebels. Our correspondent traces this promise of action directly to the late visit of the President.

Our dispatches published yesterday morning, giving accounts of the escape of the rebel cavalry across the Potomac, are fully confirmed this morning. They first attempted to cross at Noland's Ford, but met with opposition there from a force of our infantry. They then divided, and crossed the river in small bodies at different points. It is said that Gen. Stuart and Gen. Wade Hampton were both with the expedition, and that the cavalry consisted of detachments from Virginia and South Carolina regiments. Our cavalry, under Gen. Pleasanton, was a little too late to intercept the rebels before they crossed the river. The skirmishing appears to have been without material results.

The Pennsylvanians were again thrown into a state of perturbation, yesterday, by the report, received in Harrisburgh, that a rebel force 30,000 strong had made their appearance in Franklin County, and carried off untold numbers of horses, etc. It subsequently transpired that the fright was occasioned by a number of stragglers from Stuart's force, who appeared more anxious to make their escape than to do any damage.

It is now believed that the draft will take place in this State on the 10th of November.

It is said that hereafter Rienzi is to be the headquarters of the National forces in Mississippi, instead of Corinth, as heretofore. Rienzi is a short distance south of Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The rebels in Memphis had reports on Tuesday that the Confederates who were so badly beaten at Corinth had recovered themselves and given Rosecrans a severe whipping on Sunday. They have found out their mistake by this time, but it is to be hoped that another story, which was going the rounds—that Van Dorn and Villipigue had been killed—may not prove to be so unfounded.

Mr. Montgomery, the business man of the Vicksburgh Whig, arrived at Cairo on Oct. 9, with his family. He gives a gloomy picture of affairs in that city, and says that the Union sentiment is being rapidly developed. The people, he says, are waiting anxiously for the appearance of the gunboats, and thinks an hour's bombardment will cause the capitulation of the city. Merchandise and the necessaries of life are enormously high. King cotton is destroyed. The staple is worth but three cents a pound, and a bale will not buy a pair of Yankee shoes. He estimated that ten per cent. only of the last cotton crop has been burned. Jeff. Thompson is gathering a body of men, whose avowed object is to attempt the recapture of New-Orleans.

From the statements of refugees lately from Richmond, we learn that the *Merrimac No. 2*, or *Richmond*, as she is named by the rebels, is nearly ready for service, having received her iron armor, which is five inches thick. She is pierced for six guns—two columbiads on each side, and a pivot gun fore and aft. At the Tredegar Works, a 10-inch rifled gun, fifteen feet long, is being finished, for which, at the same Works, steel-pointed shot are being made. The rebels state that they now have ten gunboats on the James River similar to the *Teazer*, each of which carries rifled guns, and that they have but little fear for the safety of the city from a naval attack.

It is understood that the division of Gen. Cox, which lately occupied the Kanawha Valley, and which has lately passed through a brief campaign in the East, is now on its way to Western Virginia, and will form a part of Major-Gen Cox's command in that department. These troops are now at or near Cumberland, Md.

GENERAL NEWS.

It was announced from Cape Race, last evening, that the steamship *Asia* passed that point at 2 o'clock, with two days' later news from Europe. Our dispatches had not reached us at 1 o'clock this morning.

The steamships *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 1st inst., and *City of New-York*, from Liverpool on the 1st and Queenstown on the 2d, arrived at this port last night. They bring mails to the date of sailing. The advices by these arrivals are not so late as those by the *Jura*, published yesterday, as received *viâ* Cape Race. Our files contain nothing additional of importance.

The steamship *North Star* arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 4th inst. The mails from South America had not arrived when she left. Panama was quiet, though some excitement had been occasioned by a report that a colony of negroes was about to be established at Chiriqui. The *North Star* brings the mails, passengers and treasure from California. The treasure list foots up about $800,000.

The Democratic ratification meeting last evening at Cooper Institute was very largely attended. Horace F. Clark presided inside, and addresses were made by Horatio Seymour, John Van Buren, and Richard O'Gorman. The tone of the meeting, both in speeches and resolutions, was in bitter opposition to the President and the Government, and particularly denunciatory of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the [illegible] Buren read an unpublished letter from Gen. Scott, written March 3, 1861, marking out four plans of procedure for the treatment of the rebellion, the fourth one of which was to say to the South, "Wayward Sisters, depart in peace!" Meetings were organized outside, which were addressed by Capt. Rynders and others.

The trial of Mrs. Mary Real for the murder of her husband was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning. The testimony for the defence was closed before the court adjourned, and the District Attorney announced that he should introduce rebutting testimony as to the facts and also call experts upon the question of insanity. The letter of the deceased to Mrs. Van Name, written on the day of the homicide, was read in evidence by the defence, as were also three letters written by the accused to Mr. Real, which were submitted by the prosecution.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and rejected the name of Chas. A. Dana for Street Commissioner, by 10 to 3. The Mayor returned unapproved the resolution accepting the Fort Pickens and Pensacola flags, and directing them to be placed in the Governor's Room, because thanks to the donors had been inadvertently omitted. His message was laid over under the rule. The resolution from the Councilmen, appropriating $6,500 to meet the expenses of the Corcoran reception, was lost by 10 to 3. It requires thirteen votes for concurrence. The vote taken was reconsidered, and the paper laid over. The Councilmanic resolution to stop the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company from putting down their rails, was laid over, and made the special order for the next meeting. The Board adjourned till Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening a resolution by Mr. Webster, appropriating $800 to procure and present a sword to Brig.-Gen. Nelson Taylor, another by Mr. Repper for a like sum, to make a similar present to Gen. Sickles, and another by Mr. Hazelton, naming $500 for a like favor to Col. Cogswell, of the Tammany Regiment, were all laid over under the rule. The Aldermanic resolution to put down new mains in Fifth-avenue, and appropriating $53,000 for the purpose, was spicily discussed, some of the members charging that it was pressed now as an electioneering dodge to make work and patronage. It was finally passed amended—that the work should be contracted for, the "$53,000" being stricken out. The Board adjourned till Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Board of Supervisors met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and spent nearly three hours in completing the appointments of Inspectors of Registry. A motion by Mr. Little, to rescind the resolutions passed on last Saturday, recommending the Registry Boards to appoint clerks in opposition to their political majorities, was lost. The Board adjourned till 11 o'clock A. M., to-day, when they will fill any vacancies in the Boards of Registry that may be reported.

The General Episcopal Convention held its Eleventh Diurnal Session yesterday. Resolutions providing for special care and religious instruction of the youth of the Church were adopted, and the report of the special committee on the rebellion coming up, was warmly and ably debated by Rev. Drs. Vinton, Hawks, Neville and others. During the pendency of which discussion, the Convention adjourned until 9 A. M. to-day.

Bucyrus, Ohio, was the scene of a disgraceful disturbance on Oct. 6. About 10 o'clock in the morning a large portion of the drafted men from the towns of Holmes and Chatfield marched into the Square and gave three cheers for the "Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was," then "three cheers that we won't fight to free the nigger," and then three cheers for a huge bowie-knife that was shown by one of the party. The men nearly all had knives or revolvers, and several of them rifles. All had guns with them until within a mile of the town, where they drew up in line of battle, loaded their pieces with all the coolness of veterans, and would come no further until a reliable Democrat rode out, told them there was no danger, induced them to stack their arms, and marched them into town. Throughout the day threats to "shoot," "murder," and "butcher" any one who attempted to force them to leave their homes were freely made. Cheers were also proposed for Jeff. Davis and freely given. "A rope to hang Lincoln, and a knife to butcher every Abolitioner" was frequently huzzahed. A man who had said he favored the President's recent proclamation was set on by the crowd, retreated up street, and was finally taken in charge by Deputy Provost-Marshal David Foster, the crowd following. Toward evening the crowd gradually dispersed, and the most of the men subsequently reported themselves for duty.

A rebel mail route from Wheeling, (Va.,) to Dixie, has been recently discovered. It is conducted by women almost exclusively, and has been in operation for a year past. Old Mrs. Mollyhan, who lives at the headwaters of the Little Kanawha, is the Postmaster-General. Her house is the distributing office. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* understands that the route has been doing a splendid business.

The difficulties with the paroled Federal prisoners at Columbus continue. They refuse to go into the northwest campaign, and measures are about being instituted to compel them. That a few will be shot for mutiny and insubordination is probable.

So many men who have been drafted in Connecticut have been found legally exempt, while so many others who volunteered have been rejected, that a call for 800 more to make up the deficiencies thus arising is made. Unless they are forthcoming within two weeks after the call is made, another draft will be ordered.

Gen. Steele, with his Staff, arrived in St. Louis from Helena, Ark., on Wednesday last.

Gov. Gamble has commissioned Gen. Curtis to act as Major-General of the Missouri State Militia, and he has promulgated orders accordingly.

The General Term of the Supreme Court in a decision by Justice Ingraham, have reversed the judgment of the Court of Sessions in the adulterated milk suits. The Court decides that the mixing of water with milk is not such an adulteration as is contemplated by the statute.

The Stock Market was higher yesterday by 2 ⅌ cent. on the Railways than on Saturday; Government Stocks firmer, and ½ ⅌ cent. higher; Gold advanced to 130 ⅌ cent.; Exchange, 143@143½ ⅌ cent.

A fair business was transacted in Flour and Corn, yesterday, at firmer prices. Wheat was less freely dealt in, but was stiffly held. Cotton was much brisker and dearer. Moderate sales were made of Groceries, Oils, Hay, Candles, Bags, Bagging, Beef and Lard, at uniform quotations. Pork and Whisky were active, at advanced rates. Light freight engagements were reported.

About 4,000 beeves were on sale yesterday at the great New York cattle market in Forty-fourth street. The quality is a great improvement upon recent offerings, most of the droves being in good condition for the shambles. The rain and muddy yards made it unpleasant for out-door transactions, but a fair business was done. We make no changes in the prices quoted last week, though the improved quality really made the cattle cheaper to the butcher this week. A few more lots are expected, but not enough to change matters very much to-day. Good killing steers were selling at 8@8½c., and ordinary cattle at 6¼@7c.

Another Promise Broken.—We are very sorry that the news is confirmed that Stuart's rebel cavalry have safely escaped from Pennsylvania "unbagged." We had them "completely surrounded," all their pathways of escape blocked up, and an official telegram was sent to Washington and communicated to the public, that "not one of them should get back to Virginia." But they went like the wind, wherever they listed, captured Chambersburgh, gorged themselves on the fat of Pennsylvania, mounted themselves on its best horses, produced apprehension throughout the State, destroyed public and private property, passed around our entire army, and now, after their long journey, are back in Virginia recounting their triumphs around the rebel camp-fires. The whole affair is infinitely disgraceful to our military leaders. We do not express any admiration for this feat of Stuart's Cavalry; but if a small body of our cavalry will perform a like feat in passing round the rebel army, we will express for it an unqualified admiration.

Gov. Seymour's Speech.

Ex-Gov. Seymour made a speech last evening designed to aid his election. It was very long and very elaborate. We publish the essential part of it in another part of this morning's Times. That portion which we omit is devoted to proving that two years ago Lyman Tremain and D. S. Dickinson held opinions quite as favorable to the rebellion as Gov. Seymour himself does now. As the fact is not denied, this elaborate argument in proof of it is quite superfluous. Both those gentlemen have since abandoned that position and are now thorough-going Union men. Gov. Seymour, unlike them, stands now exactly where he stood two years ago. This is the precise difference between them.

Gov. Seymour devotes a very large part of his speech to complaints of the violence and abuse which characterize the canvass against him. Nearly his whole speech, indeed, is one prolonged whine on this subject. He picks up every floating epithet, every chance phrase which can be tortured into a political personality, and makes it the occasion for a pitiful appeal for public sympathy. This is very unmanly and very disingenuous. The complaint itself is untrue. There has been no such personal abuse thus far in this canvass as Gov. Seymour alleges. His character has not been assailed, he has not been branded with opprobrious epithets, nor have there been any such menaces of violence against his person as he would have the public believe. These are the vulgar shifts of a political mendicant, seeking public sympathy under false pretences for the sake of votes. Gov. Seymour should be ashamed of them. They are beneath his pretensions and his reputation.

With his most diligent scouring of the press and the platform, Gov. Seymour is only able to muster three or four phrases capable of the meaning he seeks to fasten upon the habitual language of his opponents. Somebody called him a traitor. Cassius M. Clay said he ought to have been hung, and somebody else thought that Gen. Jackson, if alive, would not have tolerated such open expression of sympathy with rebels as he has uttered. In all this there is not a hundredth part as much of violence, and personal abuse as Gov. Seymour and his party advocates are in the habit of heaping on their opponents. When did they become so sensitive to political violence? For years they have heaped every imaginable insult and outrage upon every man whom they chose to style an abolitionist. Gov Seymour himself, in public speeches, has branded members of Congress with epithets infinitely more offensive than any that have been applied to him, and the organs of his party have for months been branding all abolitionists as traitors and demanding their imprisonment or execution. What has wrought this sudden change in their sentiments on this subject? Is it because *their* ox happens to be gored this time, instead of their neighbor's?

Gov. Seymour, in discussing this personal matter, persists in making a false issue. He charges that his opponents brand him as a *traitor*. It is not worth while to contest the point too far. He may possibly deserve the name which, nevertheless, we have never bestowed upon him. We shall yield the point if he persists in pressing it. But up to the present time we have never charged him with being personally a traitor. We have charged him with giving aid and comfort to traitors, by his public, political action. We have charged him with doing all that a man in his position can do to weaken the Government in its struggle with the rebellion. We have alleged that the action he is now taking will meet the views, and forward the aims, and promote the objects of the Rebel Government at Richmond, infinitely more than those of our own Government at Washington. And we repeat, what we have often said before, that his election to be Governor would be hailed with bonfires and illuminations at the Rebel Capital, as a substantial victory of their allies and confederates in the loyal States. We make these charges, which are perfectly legitimate if they are true, on the strength of his public acts. And his speech of last evening adds fresh proofs to those which had already accumulated in their support. It is filled from beginning to end with denunciations of the Government,—and has not one word of condemnation for the rebels in arms. In cold and formal terms, it promises coöperation with the armies in the prosecution of the war, but it has not a syllable of censure for the traitors and conspirators who are seeking the destruction of this glorious Union. It brands the President's Proclamation as unconstitutional and unjust, and while ostentatiously and insolently assuming to be his special defender against his own principles and his own friends, urges a transfer of political power to the hands of his most bitter enemies.

Gov. Seymour's political action aims directly and powerfully to aid and encourage the rebellion. All his specious pleas and plausible excuses cannot conceal this plain and palpable fact. Nor in the face of it can his personal disclaimer of sympathy with the rebel cause affect, in the slightest degree, the public judgment of his public action. His appeals to the lowest popular prejudices, his attempts to incite public discontent with necessary taxation, his predictions of National bankruptcy and repudiation, his false and mischievous clamor against precautions which have been found absolutely necessary to prevent spies and traitors in the very midst of our own society from betraying the cause of the nation, all point unerringly to the real aim and object of the political canvass in which he is engaged.

Nor are we left to these inferential proofs of his designs. Gov. Seymour has the temerity to say that he has never palliated nor excused the rebellion. We assert that he has done both. In the very speech to which he now refers as having been made two years ago, he declared that *successful coercion would be no less revolutionary than successful secession.* In a speech made before that date he declared that if the preservation of the Union demanded the destruction of Slavery, the South should be permitted to withdraw. And in his speech accepting the nomination for Governor he declared that rebellion against a bad government was the highest virtue, and that the Government in its actual, practical administration, was bad. The whole tenor of all his speeches has been to excuse the rebellion and to degrade and denounce the Government which it seeks to destroy. We appeal to any reader of the speech which we publish this morning, to say, whether it does not fully warrant the belief that the man who made it regards the overthrow of the Administration as infinitely more important than the crushing of the rebellion.

Gov. Seymour's speech will do him no good. It is whining, querulous and despondent. It confirms all the most damaging impressions of his previous efforts, and proves that, even under the pressure of a popular canvass, he finds it impossible to utter a single word of hearty sympathy with the Government, or of hearty hatred of the gigantic rebellion which threatens it with destruction.

A Forward Movement.

It is announced that Gen. McClellan has taken his family to Harper's Ferry; and the inference has been drawn that he intends to make that place his headquarters for some time to come. We do not think the fact warrants the deductions drawn from it. If his family were to remain at Harper's Ferry, it might indicate a purpose on his part to remain there also. But a mere visit to the General's headquarters would have no such significance. Indeed, it might mean exactly the opposite, and be a symptom of movement rather than rest.

We have some reason to believe that it does mean this, and that Gen. McClellan's army will very soon cross the Potomac and push forward into Virginia in pursuit of the rebels. We presume it is not needed any longer for the protection of Maryland, and even if it is, that protection can best be rendered away from the borders of the State. One thing is very clear: if the rebels have retreated they should be pursued; and if they have not, they should be driven back as speedily as possible. Our new troops have been pouring into headquarters at a very rapid rate now for six or eight weeks, and there can be no pretence that we have not men enough for any undertaking which the vigorous prosecution of the war may require.

The people are impatient for military action. They do not and cannot understand the necessity or the wisdom of these protracted and repeated delays. Least of all can they understand why our army should be less able to move rapidly than that of the rebels. It has everything essential to prompt and vigorous action,—ample transportation, abundant supplies of all kinds, and whatever else the emergency may require. Yet it always waits weeks and sometimes months after an engagement, before moving forward to reap its fruits. The public was never in a more patient mood than now. Its confidence in Gen. McClellan has been renewed by his expulsion of the rebels from Maryland, and its faith in the Administration has been strengthened by the Proclamation, and the earnestness which it evinces. *But they want action.* They cannot see why our vast and splendid army should be idle. Now, while the roads are hard, the weather good, and the elements propitious, they think it should move forward. We trust their expectations on this point are not doomed to be disappointed.

Gen. Stuart's renewed circumnavigation of our army is an event that occasions profound surprise and some anxiety. It is easy to style it a *raid*, and thus dismiss it, just as his circuit around our army in front of Richmond was dismissed. But that proved to be a *reconnoissance*, and led to momentous results. And it is impossible not to feel some little anxiety lest this adventure should have been prompted by similar motives, and lead to a kindred issue.

We trust that Gen. McClellan will find it convenient and safe to do something *soon*. The season for military operations is fast passing away. November is close at hand, and in a few weeks *mud* will render an advance as impracticable as it was last year.

Don't Know the Things that Belong to Their Peace.—The intense solicitude of the *Atlas and Argus* for the welfare of the "conservative" portion of the Republican party, is beginning to be amusing. The tender-heartedness of that central organ of the Democracy has long been notorious; but its sympathy and pity for its political opponents has never been quite so profuse and "gushing" as it seems to be just now. Every issue contains some lachrymose lamentation over the holy innocents of the Republican fold, who are to be remorselessly slaughtered by "Greeley & Co." if they succeed in electing Wadsworth Governor. "Since Greeley," says the *Argus*, "carried the nomination of Wadsworth, over the choice of the less radical portion of the Syracuse Convention, his partisans are so elated that they are *openly boasting* that they will *coffin up* the Weed conservatives," and the "Weed conservatives" are exhorted, with earnest emphasis, to avoid the terrible fate for which they are thus reserved—by voting for Seymour!

We don't observe that thus far these disinterested exportations have produced much effect. Indeed, nobody anywhere seems to be working harder for the election of Wadsworth than these same "conservatives." All over the State they are doing everything in their power to save the State from the disgrace and disaster of electing Seymour. What is the matter with them, that they should be thus deaf to the exhortations of the *Atlas and Argus?* Are they utterly heedless of their own interest—careless of their own personal fortunes, and indifferent to the petty schemes of faction, if they can keep this State from throwing its weight into the scale of rebellion? Or is it that they don't perceive the magnitude of the victory which "Greeley & Co." have achieved, or the ferocity of the designs which that fearful copartnership is alleged to cherish against them? Or, finally,—all other explanations failing—is it barely possible that the "conservatives" aforesaid distrust the disinterestedness of this pertinacious advice, and take only just so much stock in it as they can dispose of to advantage?

We commend the solution of these points to the *Atlas and Argus*. Let it meditate on [illegible] good advice should be thus thrown away.

Where the Cash Comes From to Build Rebel Navies.—It has been a puzzle to somewhere the rebel Government is to find money to pay for the iron-clad steamers it has authorized the building of in England, and where it has found cash to purchase the vessels and the vast supplies of arms and ammunition it has already procured there. It certainly does not pay for them with Confederate paper, for that is at a low enough valuation in the markets of Europe.

But it must be remembered that the Confederate Government owns in its own right an immense quantity of the *cotton* of the South—owns, in point of fact as much of the precious staple as it may be able to use; and that, at the present enormous price of cotton, a ship-load of it in the markets of England, or at Havana, will procure guns enough to arm a division, and artillery enough to accompany it. A single cargo of cotton running the blockade from Charleston to England, will itself purchase a very respectable iron-clad steamer, quite fit for rebel service. The cargoes which have run the blockade heretofore have been mostly used in the purchase of arms and ammunition; but the Confederacy is now well supplied with arms; and it can use all the subsequent cargoes it sends across the seas for the purchase of a navy. This is where the money comes from; and as the bill authorizing the building or purchase of vessels abroad has been ostentatiously passed by the rebel Congress, as the order for them has been received in England, and as the contract is now being rapidly filled, it would not be astonishing if next Spring found the Confederate Government in possession of quite a fleet of swift and at least partially iron-clad vessels. The way to make their navy as small as possible is to make the blockade effective.

Church and State.—The position taken by our eminent fellow-townsman, Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, before the Episcopal Convention now in session here, has been grossly misrepresented. He has been accused of sympathy with the rebellion, of denouncing the present struggle of the Government as a "wicked and unholy war," and of acting in the Convention in accordance with these sentiments and opinions. Of course no one who knew anything of Mr. Ruggles' course in regard to the war, or of his strong and oft-expressed feelings in relation thereto, gave any heed to these absurd misrepresentations. Nevertheless, they were made and reiterated. Mr. Ruggles took occasion, in a clear and able speech in the Convention on Saturday last, to define his true position, and to state what he conceives the wisest course for the Church in its action bearing upon the national crisis. He protests against the misrepresentations of his position, declares with emphasis that he justifies the war, and of our National Union he says in eloquent language:

> "I now hold, as I have ever held it in all its length and breadth, to be not only a transcendent, inexorable, permanent, political necessity, but a solemn, fixed, predestined fact, specially designed from the beginning, by the great Architect of Nations, for the peace of the Church and the happiness of man. The gigantic struggle now in progress to maintain that God-given Union, I therefore hold to be not only a necessary but a holy war; and I earnestly pray that it may be vigorously prosecuted to a successful result by every military method known to the humanized warfare of modern times, but always in that sovereign spirit of justice, the highest attribute both of God and man."

He then reviews the ecclesiastical aspect of the struggle, and urges a line of policy regarding which, though there may be criticism and difference of opinion, it will not be denied that there is the loftiest loyalty, a high sense of justice, and a Christian desire for conciliation and unity. The speech, which will be found in another column, will be read with pleasure by all, in and out of the Episcopal Church, who have taken an interest in the late important discussions in the Triennial Convention.

Good Advice from the Right Quarter.—The *Herald* advises Seymour to withdraw. It sees nothing but damage and disgrace to the country from his continuing to distract the public mind by a party contest, while the nation is struggling for existence. It doesn't like Wadsworth because it supposes him, (though very mistakenly) to be a radical;—but it is for the vigorous prosecution of the war, the active and zealous support of the Government, and the effectual crushing out of the rebellion; and it regards the prosecution of the party strife which Seymour's nomination has stirred up in this State, as likely to divide public sentiment and seriously cripple the Administration in its efforts to maintain the Constitution.

This is excellent advice and comes from a quarter which Gov. Seymour cannot suspect of being unfriendly. We commend it to his consideration. He will consult his own political welfare by following it.

An Original but Doubtful View.—Some of the Pennsylvania papers have a theory that Stuart's cavalry dash had a political object; and that his purpose was to draw off in pursuit of him a sufficient number of Pennsylvania Republicans to enable the Breckinridge faction to carry the election which occurs in that State to-day. This profound theory was, we understand, first broached by an intelligent contraband, and is said to have found several believers. If such was Stuart's object, however, he has less sagacity as a politician than as a military leader; for, instead of taking fifty thousand away from the Republican ticket to-day, he has probably by his raid contributed to it at least that number of votes.

Leaving the Party.—The Chenango *Telegraph* announces that Horace G. Prindle, Esq., of Norwich, a staunch, eloquent and influential Democrat, refuses to support the nominees of the Seymour Convention. He agrees with Gen. Dix in the opinion that this is *no time* for "reorganizing the Democratic party," or for doing anything to hamper and weaken the Government in its contest with rebellion. The *Telegraph* says that "Mr. Prindle's example will impel hundreds of Democrats in this county to carefully investigate the course they are asked to follow by the friends of Jeff. Davis, and the clear exposition which he is [illegible] prepared to [illegible] will show to the [illegible] how [illegible] to the brink of ruin the Seymourites are pushing our beloved country."

Great Expectations Disappointed.—It appears now, definitely, from the captured papers of Beauregard, that the programme laid down for Gen. Bragg was really nothing less than the capture of Louisville and Cincinnati, and carrying the war into the Northwest. Beauregard even goes so far as to give Bragg minute directions how to proceed, and points out the works that it will be necessary to construct at Louisville and Cincinnati, to hold those cities after their capture. But Bragg has failed—failed wofully. And now his chances of getting into Cincinnati are as dismal as were Adam's chances of getting into Paradise after it was guarded by the flaming sword.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 13.

The last advices received by the Government from Europe, in regard to American affairs, confirm the belief that no purpose of present interference is entertained by any of the Great Powers. The result of the battle of Antietam and the retreat of the rebel army into Virginia were well known, and regarded as important results in favor of the Union cause, giving increased stability to the non-intervention policy of England and France.

QUIET RESTORED.

Dispatches received during the day and evening from the Times special Correspondents at Frederick, Harper's Ferry and Sandy Hook, report "all quiet along the lines of the Potomac" once more. The excitement was intense yesterday at the news of the Rebels crossing into Virginia at White's Ford, between Harper's Ferry and Edwards' Ferry. A large number of refugees from Loudon County have collected at Sandy Hook from fear of being captured and impressed into the rebel army. Many citizens of Frederick slept in their stores last night, fearing a visit of the bold moss troopers under Stuart.

SECRETARY CHASE ILL.

Secretary Chase was taken seriously ill last night, and has been confined to his bed nearly all day. His condition to-night has not greatly improved.

THE AMBULANCE CORPS.

It will be gratifying to the public to know that arrangements for the organization of the Camp Hospital and Ambulance Corps, on the well matured and systematic plan of Mr. A. M. Pierce, will be completed in a few days. Only the best material will be received into the important body. It will consist of at least 12,000 men. Each member will have to give testimonials of good moral character, and sound mind and body. Mr. Pierce will be happy to receive any suggestions and facts concerning the wants, material and organization of his corps until the 25th inst., at No. 437 Fifth-avenue, New-York. His manual for the instruction and drill of those entering the service will form a part of Gen. Halleck's new military work for the United States army, now about ready for the press.

SECRETARY SMITH.

Secretary Smith is expected to return from his Indiana trip in the course of the present week.

GEN. MARTINDALE.

The court of inquiry in Gen. Martindale's case met again to-day, and adjourned till Wednesday, the witnesses for the prosecution not being present.

GEN. M'PHERSON.

The elevation of Brig.-Gen. McPherson to the rank of Major-General is said to have in contemplation his appointment to the highest command in the Southwest, under the law authorizing the President to appoint to commands officers of the same grade without regard to seniority. It is believed by those who have had opportunities of judging, that Gen. McPherson possesses very superior administrative and military qualities. He is a young officer, but has seen much service.

COLORADO.

Gov. Evans, of Colorado, having accomplished his mission, viz.: with reference to the military protection of that Territory, should it be disturbed by Indian hostilities, left Washington to-day on his return home. The Territories of Colorado and Nebraska are now to be included in the Department of the Missouri.

THE POST-OFFICE AT CAIRO.

Frequent complaints having reached the Post-office Department of the inefficiency of the Postmaster in conducting the business of the office at Cairo, Ill., the Postmaster-General has suspended the Postmaster, and placed the office in the hands of a special agent, who, it is believed, will impart vitality and energy to its operations.

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN QUARTERMASTERS AND SURGEONS.

There is a controversy between the Quartermaster-General and Surgeon-General in regard to the mode of inside finish for the new hospital buildings being erected in different parts of this City. The Surgeon-General wishes these buildings plastered, in order to secure the comfort of patients; but Gen. Meigs thinks papering will be sufficient. Should he persist in this belief, the Medical Department anticipate great suffering on the part of those who shall be so unfortunate as to inhabit the buildings during the Winter.

It was remarked the other day that "quartermasters and surgeons are natural enemies." As the regulations now exist, the Medical Department is dependent on the Quartermaster for nearly everything required in its service, and the consequence is, embarrassment and delay in all its operations. A change in the laws is contemplated, which will give to the Medical Department the procuring of its own supplies, and relieve it from the domination of officials ignorant of its needs, and having no professional sympathy with its details.

THE GUARDS OF THE ARMY.

Some of the officers paroled at Harper's Ferry are distinct in testifying that after leaving that place they did not meet one Union picket, and were not challenged by a Union sentry on their way to Frederick. This speaks ill for the grand guard system of our army. It is no wonder that straggling should practically reduce our force fifty per cent. from that shown in the field returns, and believed to be present for duty.

ARRIVALS.

Gen. Cassius M. Clay is again here.

Vice-President Hamlin has returned to the city, and is at the National Hotel, as is also Hon. Edmund Burke, of New-Hampshire.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander Beaumont has been ordered to the gunboat *Zebargo* at Port Royal.

Ensigns Bulkeman, Brown and Hunt, have been ordered to the Mississippi flotilla.

Lieut.-Commander Saxton has been detached from the *Alabama*, with two weeks leave of absence, after which he is ordered to report on board the gunboat *Chocura*.

Acting-Master Hunt has been ordered to the iron-clad gunboat *Patapsco*.

Brig.-Gen. James H. Van Allen has been released from duty at Yorktown, V., and ordered to report to the General-in-Chief.

Disaster to the Propeller Tonawanda.

Buffalo, Monday, Oct. 13.

The propeller *Tonawanda*, of the Western Transportation line, on going out of the harbor yesterday ran on an obstruction, causing her to leak badly, and obliging her to put back. She was loaded and bound for Chicago. The damage on her cargo is said to be about $30,000.

Assembly Nomination.

Buffalo, Monday, Oct. 13.

The Third District Convention met at Lancaster on Saturday, and nominated T. A. Hopkins for the Assembly.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

$807,626 IN TREASURE.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall, with the California mails, passengers and treasure, arrived early yesterday morning. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

A. McLane	$36,013	Isaac Heath	$6,074
Panama Railroad Co.	15,783	Jansen, Bond & Co.	5,200
L. McMurray	1,000	Metropolitan Bank	34,975
Wm. Meyer & Co.	8,050	Rosenbaum & Friedman	10,400
J. H. Coghill	5,400	A. Strauss, Bros. & Co.	50,890
Wm. Heller & Co.	24,000	Amer. Exch. Bank	25,000
Baker & Morrill	10,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	19,000
Lawrence, Giles & Co.	2,000	Scholle Bros.	30,100
P. Naylor	5,000	H. Cohn & Co.	30,000
J. G. Parker & Son	5,000	J. T. Haywood	12,000
J. Haller Bros.	5,500	S. C. Thing	12,000
Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	30,000	Jennings & Brewster	23,500
T. B. Wales & Co.	4,176	Wells, Fargo & Co.	303,500
W. T. Coleman	36,200	Order	28,076
J. B. Newton	34,000		
Total			$805,044

FROM ASPINWALL.

James Hall	$582	F. Probst	$1,000
Ribon & Munoz	1,000		
Total			$2,582

The mails from South America were about due when the *North Star* left, but they had not arrived, so we are without later advices from that section.

Panama was quiet. Some excitement was caused by the report that a colony of American negroes was about to be established in Chiriqui.

STATE OF PANAMA.

Feeling About the Colonization of Negroes in Chiriqui—Reported Blockade of Buenaventura and Tumaco.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862.

Our regular mails from South and Central America, and from Bogota, are all due to-day or to-morrow, but the prospect now is, that none of them will arrive in time for the steamer. If they do, the telegraph from Panama will give me such items of importance as may reach there from the former States.

The State of Panama is perfectly quiet, the Provisional Government being firmly established. The troops sent from Panama against the Constitutional Government of Gov. GUARDIA are to return soon, there being no further use for them in that section.

Bishop VASQUEZ, of Panama, is now in that city, perfectly recovered from a dangerous illness. He declares his intention of remaining there until forcibly expelled by the Government of Gen. MOSQUERA, and insists that he will never obey or sanction the decrees of the Provisional President. The churches remain closed, by his order, and there is no public religious worship in all the city or State.

The announcement in the New-York papers that an expedition of American negroes is to come down this month to our Province of Chiriqui, to colonize there, creates great excitement among the people and the authorities of the State, as it has done through all Central America, and resistance to any such scheme is urged in all quarters. How can Senator POMEROY bring a colony to Chiriqui without having first acquired the lands? No doubt that that section is a most desirable one, perhaps the most desirable for such a colony of any part of these countries. The lands are fertile and easy of cultivation; the bays and rivers are stocked with the finest fish and oysters; the woods abound in game, and the pasture lands are unequaled for grazing; the forests are made up of valuable woods, while the climate is remarkably fine and healthy. No doubt the prejudices of the people in this State against such a settlement as is proposed can be easily overcome; but some effort, it seems to me, should be made to do it, before the colonists arrive.

We have reports of a sailing vessel just arrived at Panama, that Eucadorian vessels are blockading, in the name of ARBOLEDA, the ports of Buenaventura and Tumaco, Cauca, and that these ports are occupied by ARBOLEDA's troops. The facts probably are that Eucadorian vessels are there to take away ARBOLEDA, in case he is defeated by MOSQUERA's troops in the interior.

The United States steam corvette *Lancaster* arrived at Panama, from Acapulco, on the 2d. The United States frigate *Saranac*, the British steam corvette *Cameleon*, and the French war steamer *Bayonaise*, are also in that port. In Aspinwall are the British war propellers *Orlando* and *Jason*, the former for Jamaica and Vera Cruz. Also the United States war brig *Perry*.

The Panama Railroad Company's bark *Magdalena*, and brig *Costa Rica*, are at Aspinwall from New-York, discharging.

ADDITIONAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Excitement Over the News of the Victories in Maryland—The Secesh Crestfallen—The Free Colored Regiment—The Experiment of Free Labor, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1862.

The city is greatly excited about the war news from the North, and the Secessionists, though they keep up a swaggering air, and find many apologies, and profess to have "later dispatches," are evidently a good deal crestfallen. Among other influences, the war news has had this effect,—it has evidently increased the number of applications for taking the oath of allegiance, though I am sorry to say, many, very many indeed, have boldly demanded papers, which register them as enemies of the United States. In the midst of these stirring events comes the additional wonder of the first appearance of the *Guardes de Afrique*, the regiment of free colored people called out by Gov. MOORE, but not put into the field until the arrival of Gen. BUTLER. It was only a day or two ago that I saw a squad of these men bearing their bayoneted muskets proudly, marching down Camp-street in charge of some half dozen prisoners of their own color. As trifling as these things may appear to the superficial observer, they really mark momentous eras in the history of this revolution. Suppose that the day the ordinance of secession was declared in this State, some one had said, that as a result of that insane action in less than two years a regiment of free negroes, under the command of a "Massachusetts Yankee," would appear in the streets of New-Orleans, what kind of a reception would such a prophecy have called forth? Why, jeers, ridicule, or possibly hanging to the nearest lamppost. One of the most interesting and significant things in this connection is the fact, that a few days ago, a "delegation of slaves," belonging to MAUNSEL WHITE, one of the oldest and wealthiest planters of the parish of St Bernard, below the city, called to see Gen. SHEPLEY, and asked, as citizens, for an audience of the Governor of the State. The request was granted, and these men informed the General that they came for freedom; they said their fellow-servants in other places were all leaving their masters, and that they wished also to improve their condition, but that it was not clear to their minds how was the best way to do so. They emphatically said, however, that they did not intend to labor much if they could help it without remuneration, and they concluded their requests and protests by asking that if they remained peaceably at home, they might have fair wages secured to them for their services. Gen. SHEPLEY treated the matter with great consideration, and after conferring with Gen. BUTLER, permission was granted to these men to make terms with their master, who consented to have a partner in the transaction, and these men have gone to work, *not as slaves, but as hired men*. Great interest is exhibited to hear what will be the effect of this arrangement.

Most people affect to believe that the whole thing will prove a failure—that the negroes will work a short time, while the novelty lasts, and then sink into utter idleness. A few believe that they will fulfill the contract faithfully, and that Mr. WHITE will find, in the long run, that voluntary is better than coercive service. Be the result what it may, is it not an index of the rapid strides this war is making, in entirely revolutionizing a system, the advocates of which, a few months ago affected to believe was of heaven-born origin, and in duration eternal, so far as this continent is concerned? It seems to me I see the whole fabric giving way—like the fine old forest trees that I met with in the swamps that had been girdled at the roots, though looking superficially strong, yet are nevertheless losing, every year, one or more limbs, and destined by irrevocable fate, at no distant day, to come crashing to their mother earth, first to cumber the ground as an unsightly wreck, and then disappear forever. Mr. WHITE, I believe, has always had a disposition to ameliorate the condition of his negroes. I remember reading, many years ago, in the old *Delta*, a very interesting account of where he established on his plantation a regular court for the trial of turbulent or ungovernable negroes. If I mistake not, he acted as judge, and the negroes as jurors and witnesses, and whatever verdict was awarded, it was faithfully carried out. Among my acquaintances I have many of the oldest and most respectable citizens, and in this they all seem to agree, that if they could live their lives over again they would not have slaves in their households while living in a large city. They openly declare that the whole of the black population should be removed outside of the limits and kept only as agriculturists.

All this means that we have suddenly awakened to the fact that all the talk about the contented negro, the faithful negro, was simply the insane ravings of RHETT, KEITT and DEBOW; that it is all bosh indeed; that negroes, as slaves, will do very well on plantations away from the whites, but that they are not fit inmates of the household, cannot be trusted, are demoralizing in their influence upon the children and upon the mistress, and a pest and a plague to the master.

CÆSAR and PERRY are immortalized for their brief announcements of victory. Gen. ROSECRANS has surpassed them both. His dispatch was:

"I-u-kered the enemy."

News from Fortress Monroe.

DEATH OF CAPT. GRIER TALLMADGE—A HEAVY STORM.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 13.

Capt. GRIER TALLMADGE, of the Second Artillery, United States Army, and Quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, died on Saturday evening, his body arrived here this morning, and will be forwarded to his friends at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A heavy storm prevailed at Fortress Monroe yesterday.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 11.

Sailed, ship *Memnon*, Valparaiso; steamer *Constitution*, Panama, with 65 passengers and $99,000 in treasure for New-York, and $28,000 for England.

The State Treasurer has paid the United States Assistant Treasurer, on account of the direct tax levied in this State for National purposes, $63,000, legal tender notes. The money was paid into the State Treasury in gold, and much indignation is manifested against the Treasurer for changing the gold into notes before settling with the United States Treasurer.

The Governor formally protests against the State speculating at the expense of the National Government, and the public is apparently in his favor. It is thought the Legislature will disapprove of such financiering and compel the Treasurer to hand over for the benefit of the General Government whatever Profit the State realized.

Arrival Home of the Maine Seventh.

PORTLAND, Monday, Oct. 13.

The Maine Seventh arrived at one o'clock from Boston. A salute was fired from Bramhall on the arrival of the train. They were received by the City Government with an escort of the Seventh Regulars from Fort Preble, portions of the Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-seventh Regiments from Camp Abraham Lincoln, the High School Cadets of Portland, the Commanders of Knight Templars, and the Fire Department, and conducted through State and Congress-streets to the City Hall, where they were received by Gov. WASHBURNE. After services at the hall, they were entertained with a banquet at Mechanic's Hall by the City. The streets were crowded, and the regiment was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

National Horse Fair Postponed on Account of Stormy Weather.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, Oct. 13.

The National Horse Fair which was to be opened in this city to-day is postponed on account of the weather, which is exceedingly stormy. The exhibition will now open on Wednesday, the 15th inst., and will continue for three days. The premiums will all be paid as awarded, without discount or abatement. A very large number of entries have already been made, and a splendid exhibition may be looked for.

Erastus Corning Renominated for Congress.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 13.

Hon. ERASTUS CORNING was to-day unanimously renominated for Congress by acclamation, by the Democracy of Albany and Schoharie Counties. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention and country are due Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, for the ability and fidelity with which he has discharged his duty as representative in Congress. Loyal in the midst of disloyalty; faithful to the Constitution in the midst of its violators; honest in the midst of corruption, he stands among the few patriotic men whose firmness and devotion have resisted and partially checked the tide of Abolitionism and plunder that, during the last session, threatened to overflow the country and complete the ruin the rebellion had commenced.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A WELCOME EXAMPLE.—We are glad that Mayor OPDYKE has at last effected what he and his predecessors so often threatened, viz: the arrest of a mock-auctioneer under the mock-auction law of 1853. The case in point is the arrest of MOSES B. CHAPMAN, mock-auctioneer, and ZENO BURHAM, his agent. The former held the license, but the latter was known as the responsible party in carrying on mock-auction furniture sales, principally at No. 48 West Sixteenth street. Their mode of selling gaudy and glazed furniture belonging to "a family about to depart for Europe," is too well known to need description. BURHAM had long defied law, and had more than once blustered defiance to the officers of the law, in the Mayor's office. His last complaining victim was THOMAS D. GREEN, who was not so verdant as his name, as he set his his case before the Mayor, and showed so positively that BURHAM & CHAPMAN had cheated him of $360, that BURHAM was forthwith arrested, and gave bail for trial in the sum of $1,000. CHAPMAN could not be found, but his license was revoked, and his bond sent to the Corporation Attorney for prosecution and forfeiture of $1,000. Yesterday he was arrested and bailed. From the success that has so far attended the efforts to suppress the mock-auctions, it is quite probable that the case will slip through the courts on technicalities of some sort.

THE SWORD FOR GEN. CORCORAN.—At the request of Alderman WALSH and Councilman STEVENSON—Chairmen of the respective Committees of the Common Council to present a sword to Gen. CORCORAN—TIFFANY & Co. have prepared a design for a sword of unusual beauty and richness, which the Committee were to inspect yesterday afternoon, but they failed to come together. The design represents the outward portion of the scabbard and the hilt of the sword. The hilt is mounted with a small globe, dotted with thirteen stars, over the globe an eagle of neat size hovers. The back of the grasp has a niche containing the figure of Liberty holding a scorpion to the ground at the point of a short sword. This is allegorical, and entitled, "America crushing the Rebellion." The guard is wreathed with laurel and shamrock; the overhanging guard is proposed to appear with the initials "M. C." interlaced on a green ground. The middle band has the City coat of arms, in relief, surrounded by war paraphernalia, and the lower band has the Stars and Stripes, with flag, and a loop joined together in a showery group. The tip has a leopard's head, surmounted with a spear, from the point of which hang bands of laurel.

GENERAL SESSIONS.—THE WATER-STREET MANSLAUGHTER CASE.—The trial of JAMES WINTHROP and HONORA MORRISSEY, for the murder of CATHARINE CURRAN, has been on, before Recorder HOFFMAN, since Friday. The indictment charges that the prisoners caused the death of the deceased, at a dance-house in Water-street, by administering to her gin and alcohol mixed, in excessive quantities. The prisoners claim they had no intention of injuring deceased, but administered the mixture to allay the agonies of a fit of the *delirium tremens*. The case involved the examination of nice questions of chemistry, and excited much interest. After an unusually clear and impartial charge from the Court, the jury found the prisoners guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. Ex-Judge STEWART and W. F. HOWE appeared for the prisoners, and Assistant District Attorney STEWART for the People.

FIRE IN ODD FELLOW'S HALL BUILDING.—DAMAGE BETWEEN $8,000 AND $10,000.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the cellar of the restaurant, kept by DORSEY & BROWN, under Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre streets. Owing to the dense smoke, the flames made considerable headway before they could be extinguished. Mr. BROWN, one of the proprietors of the saloon, says that the fire originated by reason of his taking a lighted lamp into the cellar underneath his premises; that he went there for the purpose of letting water out of the gas pipes, and when he was within a short distance of a vessel which had previously contained kerosene oil, he stepped upon a stick, which flew up, struck his lamp, and then the ignition immediately took place. The damage to the stock and fixtures of the restaurant will amount to about $6,000; it is insured for $8,000 in the Excelsior and Brooklyn Insurance Companies. The building, which belongs to the Odd Fellows Association, is damaged about $2,500, and is fully insured. The store on the corner, occupied by WM. GRANT, as a clothing store, was damaged about $300. It is insured for $2,000 in the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.—The Boards of Registry met yesterday in the respective Election Districts, pursuant to law. The Common Council having been dilatory in rearranging the polling places at which they should meet, the old polling places will have to be resorted to for the present, and when it is impossible to meet at those places, then at the nearest available place suitable. Yesterday the Board of Aldermen passed resolutions changing several of the polling places, but as concurrent action of the Board of Councilmen was necessary to make the changes legal, Mr. VALENTINE was unable to publish a corrected list of the polling places to-day, as the Councilmen did not meet till late yesterday afternoon. The new list, therefore, could not be made out and published earlier than to-morrow.

NAVY-YARD.—During the month of September, there was one million and twenty-seven thousand pounds of navy bread furnished the Yard, at a cost of about $55,000, mostly by CHARLES T. GODWIN, the celebrated cracker baker, which will give some idea of the stupendousness of Government supplies. To do this business in a more economical way, the Department at Washington is about to erect, in the Yard at Brooklyn, an immense bakery, at an expense of $225,000, containing six ovens, with all the modern improvements for supplying the Navy with the staff of life.

TAX RECEIVER'S OFFICE.—This is the place of popular resort just now. Since the real-estate books were received last week, the crowd of tax-payers has been daily enlarging; all who can pay up right off being desirous of saving the discount allowed on payments during this month. At three o'clock, yesterday afternoon, one hour after the fixed time for closing the office, a long line of people were yet waiting a chance at the receiver's desk.

PERSONAL.—We are glad to know that the gallant Major-Gen. SEDGWICK, who is doctoring at Cornwall, Conn., is so far convalescent as to justify him in expecting to rejoin his command in the course of a few weeks. His senior Aid, Capt. CHURCH HOWE, formerly of the Fifteenth Regiment, with which he behaved most nobly at the battle of Ball's Bluff, passed through the City on Saturday, to rejoin the Staff.

WAR MEETING IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A Meeting will be held at Washington Hall, in Williamsburgh, this evening, in aid of the new cavalry battalion now being raised in Brooklyn, by Major SPALDING. Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND and JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., will be present and deliver addresses.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.—But little was done at the Convention last night, as will be seen by reference to the following report of the proceedings:

The Convention met in the Room of the General Committee, No. 9 Court-street, at 8 o'clock. Mr. WM. HUNT nominated Mr. J. O. NODINE, of the Tenth Ward, as Chairman, which was agreed to. Messrs. J. N. STEARNS, of the Seventeenth Ward, and WM. H. BERGEN, of the Eighth Ward, were appointed Secretaries. The Chairman expressed the hope that all that was done would be done to advance the interests of the Republican Party, and if that was accomplished there would be no fear of the result. The list of Delegates was read, and all answered to their names. The Fifth, Thirteenth and Fifteenth Wards were contested. A Committee of Five on Contested Seats was appointed by the Chair, namely: J. J. Anderson, G. J. Hardy, Ephraim Roberts, J. N. Stearns, William M. Thomas.

Mr. A. H. GALE moved a recess of half an hour, to enable the Committee to report.

Judge BIRDSEYE moved that the Convention adjourn until Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. If they remained here for half an hour, the business of the Convention would be thrown far into the night, and he contended that there were reasons, similar to those which actuated the County Convention, to impel them to adjourn.

An amendment, to meet on Friday evening, was made, when the vote on Thursday evening was taken and carried.

The Convention then adjourned.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.—The Democratic primary meetings, to select delegates in the Congressional Assembly, County and City Conventions, were held in the different Wards last evening, one-half under the control of the Regular County Committee and the other half under control of the National County Committee. The regular County Convention will meet at the "Capitol" in Jeralemon-street, on the 15th inst., at noon; the Congressional Convention on the 17th, at noon; the City Convention on the 14th, at noon; and the Assembly Convention on the 16th inst. The National Congressional Convention will meet at ZELLER'S Three-mile House, Fulton-avenue, on the 16th, at 2 P. M.; the City Convention at No. 371 Fulton-street, on the 14th inst., at 2 P. M., and the County Convention on the 15th inst.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—For what calling, profession, or pursuit in life are you best fitted? To learn this—and it is of the utmost importance to know—have a full written description of character by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Invalid Soldiers Returning from the War,
prostrated by disease or exposure, will find
LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS
of inestimable value to their shattered constitutions.
THEIR SURPRISING EFFICACY IN CASES OF
FEVER AND AGUE,
and its consequences, have been admitted as unparalleled.
Price one dollar per box of forty pills.
GEO. BULPIN.
GENERAL AGENT FOR UNITED STATES,
No. 512 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Two Great Political Factions of New-York.
"THE SEYMOURS AND WADSWORTHS"
HAVE BOTH UNITED
IN WEARING WHITE'S SUPERB FALL CAMPAIGN HAT
Only found at No. 216 Broadway.

Fire-Proof Safes.
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
For sale Cheap for Cash, at
No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Liver Complaints are Successfully Treated by Dr. WOLF, No. 832 Broadway, with new remedies. Call or send for his Essay on Chronic Disease, post-free, on application. Hours 7 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Trusses.—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is the best—light, clean, and easy; sure to cure your rupture. GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

GRISWOLD—ISAACS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Alfred Cookman, WILLARD F. GRISWOLD to Miss MARGUERITE ISAACS, all of this City.

HADDEN—KING.—At Orient, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 8, by Rev. I. S. Weed, ALEXANDER HADDEN, M. D., of New-York City, to Miss PHEBE W. KING, only daughter of Absolom King, Esq., of Orient.

WYATT—KNEELAND.—In Irvington, at St. Barnabas Church, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, by Rev. Dr. McVickar, aided by Rev. Dr. Wyatt, of Baltimore, CHARLES HANFIELD WYATT to ELIZA KNEELAND, grandaughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

CHEESMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 11, JOHN C. CHEESMAN, M. D., in the 75th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 16th inst, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 230 5th-av., without further notice.

DEAN.—At North Orange, N. J., on Sunday, 12th inst., at the house of her son-in-law, John O. Baker, in the 81st year of her age, RUTH NEWBERRY, wife of Joseph Dean, late of Brooklyn.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday next, 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from the house of her son-in-law, George F. Thomas, No. 115 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

HALLICK.—In this City, on Sunday, 12th inst., of consumption, HENRY HALLICK, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers-in-law, Edmund and Joseph Skillman, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 99 Avenue D.

HOPPER.—In this City, on Sunday, 12th inst., of disease of the heart, after a short and painful illness, ROBERT F. DENYER HOPPER, adopted son of John and Rosalie Hopper, in the 16th year of his age.

☞ Notice will be given of the funeral.

GOLDSON.—On Sunday, Oct. 12, after a long and lingering illness, SAMUEL P. GOLDSON, aged 47 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 33, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 14, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his father-in-law, No. 143 Wayne-st., Jersey City.

His remains will be taken to Cincinnati, Ohio, for interment.

HUBBELL.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday, the 8th inst., ELIZA, wife of C. B. Hubbell, Esq., in the 70th year of her age.

LORCH.—In St. Luke's Hospital, New-York, on Friday, Oct. 10, of consumption, CHARLES LORCH, printer, aged 28 years.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

MEAD.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1862, of dropsy, RALPH P. MEAD, formerly of Greenwich, Conn.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

ROE.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 12, 1662, of jaundice, GEORGE SCOTT ROE, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 1,365 Broadway, between 47th and 48th sts.

SHANLEY.—The remains of Capt. T. L. SHANLEY, Company D, Sixty-ninth N. Y. V., Meagher's Irish Brigade, who gallantly met his death at the battle of Antietam, will be interred at Calvary Cemetery to-day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 132 Mulberry-st.

Officers and members of the Irish Brigade, the friends and members of Engine No. 40, are cordially invited to attend, with the Coopers' Association, without further notice.

SNIFFEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, 12th inst., ELIZABETH AMELIA, eldest daughter of Samuel L. and S. Maria Sniffen, aged 9 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 235 Adams-st., near Johnson, Brooklyn, without further notice.

TERRELL.—At Elizabethport, N. J., on Saturday morning, JEREMIAH TERRELL, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church. Boat from New-York leaves Pier No. 2 North River, at 11:20 A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 485—Oct. 13, 1862.
11, 14, 31, 36, 6, 40, 16, 27, 60, 25, 35, 59, 47.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 486—Oct. 13, 1862.
10, 8, 37, 55, 20, 70, 71, 35, 19, 34, 21, 31, 60.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 433.—Oct. 13, 1862.
51, 75, 7, 63, 18, 58, 1, 41, 28, 35, 39, 23, 30.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 354.—Oct. 13, 1862.
77, 66, 71, 72, 31, 57, 69, 14, 7, 40, 68, 13, 5.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

THE DEAD KEARNEY'S LETTER
THE DEAD KEARNEY'S LETTER
THE DEAD KEARNEY'S LETTER
ON THE
LIVING McCLELLAN.
LIVING McCLELLAN.
LIVING McCLELLAN.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
THE DEAD KEARNEY'S LETTER
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LIVING McCLELLAN.
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LIVING McCLELLAN.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
READ. THINK. REMEMBER.
THE DEAD KEARNEY'S LETTER
ON THE
LIVING McCLELLAN
READ. SEE WILKES' SPIRIT. THINK. REMEMBER.

THE GREAT FIRE IN SYRACUSE, OCT. 5, 1862.

BURNING OF THE "BASTABLE ARCADE."

A "HERRING'S CHAMPION" HEARD FROM!

SYRACUSE, Oct. 7, 1862.

Messrs. D. S. & S. P. GEER, Agents for Herring & Co.'s Safes:

GENTLEMEN: This is to certify that the Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you in September, 1857, has just passed through the fire of the Bastable Arcade in this City. The Safe contained all my valuable papers, together with $100 in bills, (which you offered to insure for $5,) and came out all safe and sound, not a single paper is illegible or materially injured.

I consider Herring's Patent Champion Safe is all that you claim for it.

Yours, &c., N. C. POWERS, M. D.

When it is known that other safes in the same fire proved unsafe, and destroyed their contents, the superiority of the Herring's Patent is practically demonstrated, and clearly proves to be the best and most reliable Fire-proof Safe ever manufactured.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's New Patent "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled by a burglar.
HERRING'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE COMBINED, *one safe within another!*
Also, DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, plain and ornamental; Sideboard and Parlor Safes, being finished in imitation of elegant pieces of furniture.
HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING, & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR

☞ For a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.

WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.

It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots without more trouble than a common hair oil.

It is warranted not to injure the Hair or Skin.

Manufactured only by
ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by J. Milhau & Sons, No. 183 Broadway, and D. S. Barnes, No. 202 Broadway.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
New-York.

NOTICE.—FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 158 pieces, $27.
Fancy gilt and colored Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $5 50 and upwards.
Fancy gilt and colored Dinner Sets, $34 and upwards.
Fine English Dinner Sets, 165 pieces, $18.
Fine English Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $2 50.
Housekeepers will find it to their advantage by calling at J. & T. DONALDSON'S, Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway.
JOHN HYSLOP,
Late with E. V. Haughwout & Co.
All their large stock of glass and fancy goods, marked down very low, in plain figures
They still continue to manufacture gas fixtures in every variety.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

WEDDING CARDS
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

U. S.
TAX BILL.
EIGHTH 8VO EDITION.
From the copy certified by H. HUNTER, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, containing the law in full as enacted by Congress. Also, an Alphabetical List of all articles taxed.
For sale at No. 12 Wall-st. ISAAC E. SMITH.

FRIENDS OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS—I have always on hand a good assortment of the WINES and BRANDIES of PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD and GUIRAUD, of BORDEAUX, France. All goods warranted strictly pure. They are recommended and largely used for medical purposes. J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

FINE GOLD ENGLISH PATENT-LEVER WATCHES, in hunting cases, from one hundred to two hundred dollars each; some as low as seventy-five dollars each; warranted correct time-keepers. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, of superior quality, from new and original designs, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at very low prices for cash, at wholesale or retail. Parlor and bedroom suites unsurpassed. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 Houston-st. F. KRUTINA.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant Scotchman, single, a situation as coachman and groom; has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

MILITARY.

"IRONSIDES."
LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.
Good Men yet received to fill up
COMPANY A.
JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,
Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.
No. 47 East 27th-st.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT.
HEADQUARTERS No. 811 BROADWAY.
MARK HOYT, Col. Commanding.

This is just the regiment to which a patriotic citizen, whether drafted or not, should make up his mind to belong, for one campaign in his country's service, and where he can rely upon good treatment and association.
IRONSIDES REGIMENTAL BOUNTY, $25.
The usual City allowance to families will be secured.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT
FOR NINE MONTHS.
Company A, Headquarters 481 3d-av.

To all who join Company A this week the following bounties will be paid: Regimental Bounty, $25; Company do., $10; to those who join from Yorkville, $20 extra; and from the War Committee of the Greene-st. M. E. Church, to all who join through them, $20.
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Captain.

FIRST NINE MONTHS' REGIMENT.
IRONSIDES, COL. HOYT.

COMPANY B, at No. 340 4th-st., one door west of Broadway, pays TEN DOLLARS extra bounty. Now is your time, before the draft. Good companions and pleasant associations.
Capt. DAVID D. TERRY.
EDWARD ABBOTT, EDWARD KILPATRICK, } Lieutenants.

$1,000 BOUNTY.—IRONSIDES REGIMENT, Co. E, Rev. M. C. Kempsey, Captain. $1,000 will be paid to ten recruits from Brooklyn; $250 will be paid to five recruits from New-York City. This is the best bounty offered, and only ten men required to fill the company. Apply to-day, at 820 Broadway.

Extract from a Letter on the Battlefield.

* *

This battle (Antietam) has been the most sanguinary of the war, and the only one fought with visible design, and upon military principles. The arrangement of our corps—the overlooking position of the commanding General—the sending into action the right and left divisions—the closing up of the centre and final success—excites bewildering admiration, and carries the mind to the great fields of Austerlitz and Wagram, fought by Napoleon. Of all this have I spoken. The *heart* history of such a conflict, purchased by the life and blood of twenty thousand men, must be found in the hospitals. War has its glories—but it has its ten thousand demons in these human tortures, that make the eye-balls ache—the heart bleed—the lips palsy, and the brain reel. The sight is at first positively unendurable. The life-blood of some is still trickling away in silent calmness—while the dissevered limbs and maniac brain of others give rise to sounds God grant I may not again hear.

But ye mothers who here seek a son—or wives a husband—or sisters a brother—or sons a father—know and be consoled that even here the hand of mercy is watchful and better care is bestowed upon your loved ones than might at first seem possible. It was in the hospital, where rested the gallant Hooker, that I learned the history of those mythical words so often seen and so little understood, "S. T.—1860—X." Anything alleviating the sufferings and saving the lives of our soldiers is a National blessing. I witnessed some astonishing results from this article.

It is well known the effect of burnt gunpowder and excitement is thirst, which, added to the loss of blood in the wounded, creates the necessity of a reviving stimulant. In this particular hospital, the physicians were allowing their patients to drink Plantation Bitters, otherwise called S. T.—1860—X, and although the wounded are most numerous here—this division having opened the fight at 5 in the morning—the men were mostly composed, and there was very little fainting. The article acts upon the stomach and nerves in a most incomprehensible manner, superior to brandy, and without subsequent stupefying reaction. It originated in the West Indies, composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Roots, Herbs, &c.; all preserved in St. Croix Rum—the S. T.—1860—X being a secret ingredient, not yet revealed to the public. It is principally recommended for want of appetite, disordered liver, intermittent fevers, stomachic difficulties, &c. I understand it was somewhat known in the Southern States previous to the war, and it appears an agent of Jefferson Davis recently applied to the proprietors for the privilege to make it for hospital purposes during the war, to which they made the following reply:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

Mr. ——, *Agent of, etc.*:

DEAR SIR: In reply to a communication offering us "fifty thousand dollars for the recipe and right to make the Plantation Bitters, for your hospital purposes during the war," we beg to say, your price is a liberal one, considering it would cost us nothing to comply; but otherwise we can derive no revenue from the Southern States; but, Sir, our duty to our Government, and our ideas of consistency, would not allow us to comply, although it might please us to assuage the sufferings of your misguided followers.

We remain,
Very respectfully,
P. H. DRAKE & CO.

These gentlemen give the history of certain ingredients of their article for over two hundred years—showing that through all changes of the medical profession and its practitioners, strength, composure and cheerfulness have been derived from their use. Dr. Woods in the Washington Hospitals informed me that one patient was fast sinking and crazy, and had not slept an hour for two weeks, until the Plantation Bitters came to his knowledge, when one day's trial gave him a night's rest, and he was now fast recovering. I am surprised our Government has not equaled JEFFERSON DAVIS in energy, and adopted this invaluable article in all our hospitals. The weak soldiers cling to it like a brother. As a layman, I can bear witness it is "good to take," and affords more energy and life than anything I ever tried. Success to the Plantation Bitters.

But I have digressed. In my next I shall speak of gathering in the wounded, burying the dead, &c.

NICODEMUS.

SMITH & BROTHER,
BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA PALE,
BURTON,
AND
PALE AND AMBER
STOCK ALES.
—
BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
NEW-YORK.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!
TEAS, GROCERIES, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS, CHEAP FOR CASH.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray,
Is now offering to the public his immense stock of the above goods cheaper than any grocer in New-York. People should buy their winter stock before prices get too high, and save their money by buying from T. R. AGNEW, who retails at wholesale prices. All goods warranted as represented.
N.B.—Think of hams only 8 cents. 260 Greenwich-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man [illegible] place, and of whom his [illegible] "he now leaves me, very [illegible]" seen at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 7th-av.; or a note addressed to COACHMAN, as above, will be attended to.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth, and XVIth WARDS.
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE.
FOR CONGRESS,
ORISON BLUNT.

NOTICE.
TO THE UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEES OF THE COUNTIES OF THIS STATE:

It is earnestly requested that the Union Central Committees of the different Counties will organize and arrange for Mass Meetings in their most important localities. When they are not provided with speakers, the same will be supplied by the Union State Central Committee. Those wishing speakers to address such meetings, will address the undersigned at the earliest day practicable, naming the time and place, when and where the meetings will be held, and such suggestions as may occur to them as to the speakers they desire.

H. R. LOW, Chairman,
Astor House, New-York.
BEN. FIELD, Secretary.

NINTH WARD WARDSWORTH AND TREMAIN CLUB.—There will be a meeting of this Club, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at their headquarters, (Bleecker Buildings,) corner of Morton and Bleecker sts., at 7½ o'clock. All who are in favor of the election of WADSWORTH and TREMAIN are cordially invited to attend. Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, ETHAN ALLEN and others will address the meeting.
Dr. SAMUEL HALL, President.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, JAMES C. HART, } Vice-Presidents.
NELSON D. THAYER, GEORGE E. JAQUES, } Secretaries.

FIFTEENTH WARD WADSWORTH UNION CLUB.—A meeting of this Club was held at Wright's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth-st., JAS. A. BRIGGS in the chair. The following resolutions were, on motion, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve and indorse the nominations made at the Republican Union Convention, held at Syracuse on the 24th of September, and that we pledge our united efforts to secure the election of the whole ticket.

Resolved, That in the nomination of Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH, the candidate for Governor of the Empire State, we have a leader around whom all loyal men can rally, a patriot, statesman and soldier, and whose election will not only add additional honor upon the State, but be a triumph for the Administration, and whose whole energies will be exerted to uphold the Government, and put down the rebellion.

Resolved, That in Lyman Tremain for Lieutenant-Governor, Oliver Ladue for Canal Commissioner, Andrew Willman for State Prison Inspector, and Charles Hughes for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, we have men of tried integrity, high attainments, and unquestionable patriotism, and fitting standard bearers in this hour of our country's peril, whose love of country are far above party, and whose platform is based upon the Constitution, and strengthening the hands of the Government, and the speedy crushing of the rebellion.

Resolved, That we believe this rebellion would never have assumed the magnitude it has, had not the Southern rebels been assured of aid and comfort from men of the Seymour stripe in the North.

Resolved, That we indorse the nomination made by the People's Union Convention, of ORISON BLUNT for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District, and we see in him the naming of a competent, honest man for the place, and that a Committee of Three be appointed from this Club, to state our views to the Republican Union Congressional Nominating Convention.

JAMES A. BRIGGS, President.
GEORGE W. PINE,
HENRY J. RAYMOND,
EDMUND REMACK,
Vice-Presidents.
HERMAN G. CARTER,
JAMES S. HUTLER,
Secretaries.

EIGHTEENTH WARD UNION WADSWORTH CLUB.—A Mass Meeting of the above Club will be held at the corner of Broadway and 23d-st. (Republican and Union Committee Rooms,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14 at 7½ o'clock. We cordially invite all who love their country to participate with us to support the man who has given himself and three sons to defend his country, and who sent ship-loads of provisions to our noble soldiers, and who, in his noble generosity, a ship-load of corn to the starving people of Ireland. The following gentlemen will address the meeting: The Hon. E. D. SMITH, the Hon. JOHN T. HOGEBOOM, WM. LAIMBEER, JR., the Hon. CHAS. A. PEABODY, and ROBERT W. LOWBER, War Democrat, JEREMIAH LOTHROP, Chairman of Committee.
JAMES M. THOMSON, President.
HENRY BEENY, AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN, } Vice-Presidents.
EBEN B. COOPER, E. F. HALL, } Secretaries.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL PEOPLE'S UNION CONVENTION.—Pursuant to a call of the Central Union Committee, a meeting of the Congressional Convention of Delegates from the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards was held on Monday evening, Oct. 13, corner of 6th-av. and 10th-st., and unanimously nominated ORISON BLUNT for Congress.
THOMAS G. GIRVON, Chairman.
LORENZO DEAGLE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION ASSOCIATION, 15TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. XXIst WARD.—The Delegates to the Assembly District Nominating Convention of this Ward will meet at the Madison-avenue House, corner 27th-st. and Madison-avenue, on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 14, 1862, at 7½ o'clock. By order of CHAS. GOULD, President.
R. Z. VANDERBURGH, Secretary.

REVENUE ASSESSORS.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—Notice is hereby given to the tax payers of the Seventh Collection District, comprising the Seventeenth and Eleventh Wards in the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into eleven divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions hereby given:

DIVISION No. 1.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Third-avenue, south by Third and Fourth avenues, west by Fourth-avenue. Forman Whitney, Assistant Assessor; office, rooms No. 23 and 25 Bible-house, Astor-place. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DIVISION No. 2.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Second-avenue, south by Second-street, west by Bowery and Third-avenue. Samuel R. Smith, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 30 Fifth-street. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M.

DIVISION No. 3.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by First-avenue, south by First-street, west by Second-avenue. Francis Heul, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 93 Third-street. Office hours, from 7 to 9 A. M.

DIVISION No. 4.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Avenue A, south by First-street, west by First-avenue. B. Schwartz, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 170 First-ave-nue. Office hours, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M.

DIVISION No. 5.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Avenue B, south by First and Houston streets, west by Avenue A. Christian Schaud, Assistant Assessor; No. 190 Seventh-street. Office hours, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

DIVISION No. 6.—Bounded north by Second-avenue, First and Houston streets, east by Suffolk-street, south by Rivington-street, west by Bowery. Jacob D. Young, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 15 Second-street. Office hours, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

DIVISION No. 7.—Bounded north by Second-street and Houston-street, east by Columbia-street and Avenue D, south by Rivington-street, west by Suffolk-street and Avenue B. George P. Stuttman, Assistant Assessor. Residence No. 41 Clinton-street. Office hours from 8 to 10, at Central Office Rooms, No. 23 and 25 Bible House.

DIVISION No. 8.—Bounded north by Fourth-street, east by East River, south by Rivington-street, west by Columbia-street and Avenue D. John Lewis, Assistant Assessor. Residence No. 443 East Houston-street. Office hours from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

DIVISION No. 9.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Avenue C, south by second-avenue, west by Avenue B. Alfred Erbe, Assistant Assessor. Residence No. 580 Fourth-street. Office hours from 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M.

DIVISION No. 10.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Avenue D, south by Second-avenue, west by Avenue C. James Darlington, Assistant Assessor. Residence No. 649 Fourth-street. Office hours from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

DIVISION No. 11.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by East River, south by Fourth-street, west by Avenue D. Abraham Stickney, Assistant Assessor. Residence No. 132 Avenue C. Office hours from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries.

Every person, association of persons, partnership or corporation, desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th Section of said Act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said Act to pay any duty or tax, are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 68th Section of said Act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessor in their respective districts.

Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office, Rooms Nos. 23 and 25 Bible House, entrance Astor-place. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M.

GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER,
Assessor Seventh Collection District,
State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Oct. —, 1862.

CARD PICTURES
FROM LIFE,
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"AB" FOR RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, DYSPEPSIA AND
Diseases of Great Impurity of the Blood.
Only to be had at the principal Depôt,
No. 246 Grand-st. $1 per bottle.

ALLEVIATOR.—CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES, frosted and blistered feet, chilblains, &c., efficaciously cured by using Dr. BRIGGS' Corn and Bunion Alleviator. Price, 25c., 50c. and $1 per box. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sent by mail on receipt of price and 6 cents. Dr. J. BRIGGS, proprietor and practical surgeon-chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing; can do fluting. Has the best of City references near where she advertises from. Can be seen at No. 130 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable girl, as first-class chambermaid. To be seen at No. 374 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.; the best of City reference, if required; to be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A smart, good girl, a situation in a small respectable private family, to do chamberwork and fine washing, or would do plain cooking and assist in the washing; has five years' recommendation from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 106½ East 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer. Can produce the best of City and country references. Any commands addressed for two days to No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in back basement, will be strictly attended to.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing or the plain sewing; she has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; can refer to some of the highest families in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A steady girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; no objections to housework. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and assist to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 417 6th-av., for two days. The best of City reference if required.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A neat, competent girl, of industrious habits, wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; is fully competent in other capacities. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 West 32d-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; has best of City references. Can be seen at No. 6 Hammond-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress in a gentleman's family; is a good waitress and would have no objection to wait on children if required; is willing and obliging and can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or fine washer and ironer; has City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 490 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can give the best City reference Call at No. 1,105 Broadway, for two days, in the millinery, between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEWER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or would assist in taking care of children. Call for two days, at her present employers, No. 60 West 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to mind children and do sewing in a private family. Has good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 232 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and assist in washing; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewer; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days. For further particulars call at No. 213 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes to obtain a situation in a respectable family as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 209 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 178 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid, nurse and to do sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young Protestant woman, as chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business. Call, for two days, at No. 511 7th-av., between 41st and 42d-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing and ironing. Apply at No. 109 East 13th-st., in the rear, room No. 4. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by an intelligent, industrious, willing young woman. She can be seen for one day at her last place, No. 186 East 10th-st. Would assist in general housework.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 105 East 34th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A Welch Protestant woman, as first-class cook, thoroughly understands her business, making the best of soups, cooking all kinds of meats, game, and understands boning, baking; wishes a situation in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for 3 days, at No. 19 6th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable Scotch woman; is a first-class cook, understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands all kinds of puddings and desserts, and would assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 339 2d-av., first floor, for two days, between 21st and 22d-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG, TIDY WOman, who has excellent City reference, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game, made dishes, jellies and preserves; wages $10 in a private family, as she is competent. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES TO obtain a situation as such in a private family; is thoroughly acquainted with both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest reference as to character and competency. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business. Good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as cook. She is an excellent cook and baker; is willing to do the plain washing, if required; best of city reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking—meats, soups, poultry, pastry, and all kinds of jellies; has the best of City reference as to capability. Apply for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing and ironing in a small respectable private family. Can be recommended from her present situation at No. 7 East 31st-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WISHes a situation as good cook; understands baking and pastry; will assist with washing; is neat in her kitchen; has best City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as cook; understands her business; will assist with the washing; has excellent City references. Call at No. 18 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., over the livery stables.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A steady woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objections to assist in washing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 132 West 15th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to assist in the washing; has got the best of City reference. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference from her employer's. Call at, or address, No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the basement.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A steady woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to assist in washing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 132 West 15th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—A REspectable woman wants a situation in a private family; is an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, and her daughter, of fifteen she would like to have with her, can do chamberwork, wait on table or take care of children; the best City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by one who understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best of City reference from her employers. Call at or address No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a private family as first-rate cook. Can give the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen at No. 204 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups and jellies; the best of City references given and no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 184 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook in a respectable family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 West 23d-st., west corner of 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; the best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 East 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS A first-class cook; one who understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of city reference. Call at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 65 6th-av., near Waverley-place, front room, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as good cook and first class washer and ironer. The best of City references and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 113 West 15th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as good plain cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can make good bread and biscuit; good City reference. Call at No. 114 West 15th-st., back basement, near 6th-av., for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced girl wishes a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing, if required. She can furnish good city references, and may be seen for two days at her last place, No. 66 East 17th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid, and to do fine laundry work; by a very competent English woman with good City reference. Call at No. 43 Hammond-st.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable girls desire situations, in city or country, separate or together; one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and pie baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING, &c.—And as chambermaid and waiter, or do chamberwork and assist with washing, &c.—Situations wanted as above, by two respectable, smart, tidy young women, with the best of reference; prefer living together; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the cook understands all kinds of meats, soups, poultry, game, &c.; is an excellent bread, cake and pie baker, and makes the best kind of desserts; both will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker and understand the care of milk and butter; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of reference; six years from her last employer. Call at No. 491 Avenue A, second floor, back room. Can be seen until suited.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A respectable, steady young woman, with good references, desires a situation in either of the above capacities; will be found thoroughly competent for her duties in every respect; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the bank.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a middle-aged woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family; understands her business perfectly. Has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 83 West 19th-st., front room, first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has four years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 156 East 25th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WORK WANTED BY the day or week, in private families; thoroughly understands her business; a good hand at children's dresses; the best of City reference given. Call or address Mrs. T, No. 118 East 3d-st., southeast corner of 3d-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by an English person, who has had several years' experience; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's house, private boarding-house or hotel; has lived with some of the first families in the City; distance no object, if healthy. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 216 Martin-terrace, East 30th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation by an American widow, to do the housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; is kind to children, and of a good disposition; has no objection to take charge of a widower's family; wages not so much of an object as a comfortable home. Address T. B., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, for four days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A REspectable young woman wishes a situation to do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress; has a perfect knowledge of the business. Call, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 74 West 26th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as laundress; understands doing up fine muslins and French fluting; has no objection to assist with the chamberwork; best of City reference. Call at No. 511 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as first-class laundress; has no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins and fluting in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for four days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, trustworthy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and chambermaid or regular laundress; does up linens in style; fluting and finery; understands mangling and crimping; wages $8 to $10; City or country. Call, or address a note, No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as laundress or chambermaid and fine washing; understands fluting; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 654 6th-av., between 38th and 39th-sts.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as laundress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 17 Clinton-place.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant woman wishes a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from birth, and having had long experience, can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days, at 44 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, OF great experience in the care of infants, would like to obtain a first-class situation as nurse; she will give unexceptionable references in regard to character and capacity. Apply at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Protestant girl wants a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a child from its birth; is an excellent seamstress. Can be seen in her present place, till suited, 149 6th-av., corner of 11th-st. Apply in the store

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse in a genteel family; is particularly fond of children; is a good sewer; is willing to assist in other work if required. Can be seen at No. 210 West 25th-st., first floor, for two days.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN DEsires a situation as nurse. Can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; willing to assist in chamberwork and sewing; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent person as infant's nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; would assist in light chamberwork; the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a competent young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; can cut and fit children's dresses. Can be seen and recommended from her present employer's, No. 17 West 17th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 620 6th-av., in the shoe-store, between 36th and 37th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing neatly; is kind to children, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable widow woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 19 West 21st-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman desires a situation as nurse. Can take the entire charge of an infant, and can give unexceptionable references as to character and capability. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French, and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed, a situation in a respectable family, by a respectable Protestant woman, as nurse and plain sewer; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 272 East 10th-st., second floor.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl to take care of children and assist with the chamberwork; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at 6 East 31st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as seamstress and dressmaker in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to wait on a lady, and assist with chamberwork, if necessary. Can produce good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 6th-av., room 16, between 29th and 30th-sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit lady's and children's dresses; can embroider and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate upon Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will go out by the day, week, or month. Can produce the best of city reference. Can be seen, for a week, at No 31 West 12th-st., second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS, THAT can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, underclothing, shirts, infants' clothing, cut and baste for a sewing machine, wishes to engage in a family where there are children. Has the best of city reference. Address No. 125 Greenwich-av., near 8th-av., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress in a respectable family; can cut and fit and take care of grown children; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 274 East 10th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—AN ENGLISH PROTestant wants a situation as seamstress and to wait on a lady; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes and dresses; the best of City references given. Apply at No. 238 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; best of City reference given from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young woman, as waitress in a private family, or would have no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 6 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; no objections to the country; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; understands French fluting; the best of City and country references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A VERY RESPECTAble Protestant young woman desires a situation as waitress and chambermaid and to do fine washing; is thoroughly competent for either situation; has good City reference. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a young woman as waitress and chambermaid, or waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No 83 West 19th-st., front room, first floor. Can be seen for two days.

WASHING, &c.—WANTED, WASHING TO DO at her own house, by a respectable married woman; understands French fluting, &c.; has the best of City recommendations. Apply at or address No. 109 East 13th-st., in the rear, Room No. 3, for one week.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE widow woman wishes a few gentlemen's washing at her own residence; can give the very best of City reference. Call at No. 459 2d-av.

MRS. M. C. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR employment, No. 850 Broadway, east side, near 22d-st., opposite the St. Germain Hotel, wants first-class Protestant cooks, do. chambermaids, first-class help of every nation; 20 places for first-class help. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS GENERAL CLERK OR AGENT.—A gentleman (aged 26) of considerable business tact and energy, of good address, and possessing a sound English and classical education, requires employment as general clerk or agent, or would manage any ordinary business in absence of principal; is prepared to go anywhere over the United States, Canadas, or elsewhere; very best references. Address, for one week, ATTORNEY, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a respectable single man, of long experience in this city; has lived with some of the first-class families in this City; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at Mr. Smith's coach-factory, No. 28 East 29th-st., or a note addressed to COACHMAN, at the above number, will receive attention.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has had long experience in England and in the United States; understands every thing in the proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable references for capability and steadiness. Address P. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or No. 398 7th-av.; or No. 57 West 33d-st., harness shop.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a highly respectable Protestant young man, with good moral habits, strictly temperate, a good careful driver and groom; the best of City reference from his present employer. Call or address CHAS. WATERS, No. 840 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable man as coachman, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is an excellent driver, and a good groom; has the best of City reference. Can be seen or address a note to W. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable man as coachman, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is an excellent driver and a good groom. Has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 Bleecker-st., in the harness maker's store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man; has got the best of City references as to capability, sobriety and honesty. Call on T. L. R., at LOWDEN'S, saddle and harness maker, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man, who is strictly temperate, and is a good careful driver, and has first-class reference. Address W. J. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A respectable single young man wants a situation as coachman and gardener; is a careful driver, and understands the care and treatment of horses well; understands gardening in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; is well recommended from his last employer for capability and industry. Address J. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A RESpectable single young man wants a situation in the above capacity; is a thorough coachman, and a good groom; understands gardening well, and the care of grapery and fruit-trees, and willing to make himself useful; is well recommended from his last employer for industry and capability. Address J. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a single man as coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good milker; best of reference from his last employer. Address M. F., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; left his last situation in consequence of the death of his employer. Can be heard of for two days by addressing W. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young man as coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class reference from his last employer; is a good Protestant. Address E. C. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young man; understands his business perfectly; has three years' city reference from his last employer. Address D. S., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation by a respectable young man, as above; can milk; would make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Has first-class reference. Address P. G., Coachman, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man as farmer; no objection to do garden work if required; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; he understands his business perfectly well in all its branches; good reference given. Address J. F., No. 9 John-st.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as gardener; understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, can call or address M. C., No. 166 Hudson-st., for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a man as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, greenhouse, &c.; would take care of a horse; is a good milker. Address A. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable married man, without family, as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of greenhouses and the raising of all kinds of vegetables; is a first-rate hand over horses and a steady driver; the best of references. Address J. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom or coachman, by a married man, without incumbrance. Has the best of City and country references. Address WILLIAM HOBSON, No. 54 University-place.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman, in a wholesale grocery, flour or provision store, by a middle-aged man; is acquainted with the business; any reference required will be given. Address, for five days, to E. D. A., Box No. 200 *Times* Office; will meet with attention.

CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR an American single man as valet to go to California, or a situation as light porter, foreman, time keeper, conductor, or in any business that he can make a respectable and honest living; will refer to former employers. Address G. M. J., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

TO UPHOLSTERERS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an experienced upholsterer, who has been used to measure for and cut out carpets, window shades, window curtains, and upholstery generally. Address UPHOLSTERER, Box No. 1,699 New-York Post-office.

IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE.—WANTED, BY a youth, 18 years of age, a situation in a good wholesale house; has been in business two years, and can give the best of references. Address BAXTER, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT single young man, a situation as waiter either in a private family or boarding-house; is willing and obliging; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., or address J. J.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTed by a man and wife, both Protestants; the man as coachman and groom, and to make himself generally useful; the wife as first-class cook, washer and ironer. The man would have no objection to hire separate, if required; have the best of reference from their last employer; no objection to the country. Address F. R. K., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

TEA AND COFFEE.—WANTED, A SITUATION; or would have no objection to join any one possessing $800 or $1,000 in opening a business. Address A. B. C., Post-office, Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED,

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—IN THE OFFICE of a Railroad Company; a good judge of money is requisite, and one acquainted with the routine of railroad accounts preferred. Address T. H. H., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, a young man from 18 to 21 years old, that writes a good hand, as assistant book-keeper. Moderate wages. Address, with references, Box No. 1,379 Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN INSURANCE office; one who writes a good hand and resides with his parents, preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, INSURANCE, Box 382 New-York Post-office.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, an efficient chambermaid and waitress; one who will go to Astoria for the Winter. References required. Apply at No. 7 Bowling-green, 3d floor. Box No. 1,786 Post-office.

A COOK.—WANTED, AS COOK, A MAN WHO understands cooking meats and vegetables; good pay will be given. Apply to HENRY DE HART, No. 405 West Washington Market, or to A. G. Chambers, Princeton, N. J.

A COOK.—WANTED, A TIDY WOMAN, TO cook, wash and iron in a family of nine. Inquire at No. 70 West 37th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock, any day this week.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WHO can come well recommended for character and ability: a German preferred. Call at No. 175 2d-av, on Monday, between 1 and 2 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business; none other need apply; good references required. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st., between 9 and 10 this morning.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted immediately, in the country, five miles from the City, a woman to cook, wash, iron and milk; $6 a month and a good home will be given. Apply at No. 10 Varick-place, Sullivan st., from 8 to 12 A. M.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a respectable Protestant young woman, a permanent situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress; would wait on an invalid lady; is fond of children, and is a neat sewer; will be found kind, obliging and trustworthy to her employer; has good references from all the families with whom she has resided. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 44 East 32d-st., near Fourth-av.

A CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A FAMILY GOing to Hamburg wants a nice girl to take care of children; must be accustomed to the sea; German preferred. Address H. A. B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a woman to do the general housework of a private family; a Protestant preferred. Call at No. 322 East 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURdrinier machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WEDDING AND VISiting card engraver. Address, with references L. J., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE, PROTESTANTE desire se placer dans une famille, pour soignes les enfants et pour coudre; elle peut fournir les meilleurs renseignements. S'adresser No. 9 Watts-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, where there are no other boarders, board for a gentleman, wife, infant and servant. A well-furnished room and bedroom on second story and servant's room, gas and water will be required; and dinner at 2 o'clock. The vicinity of Washington or Madison-squares preferred. Address, with full particulars, F. X., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—AT NO. 102 EAST FOURTEENTH-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can have board with pleasant rooms, having gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Terms moderate; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two or three pleasant rooms with board; hot and cold water, bath, &c. Call at No. 199 West 32d-st., or address Box No. 2,406 Post-office.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 58 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms with board, at reasonable prices, in a private family, at No. 135 West 33d-st.

BOARDING.—TWO SUITES OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms in a private family, (modern comforts,) No. 190 10th-st., near St. Mark's.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ABOUT TWENTY minutes walk, from Fulton, Wall, st. and South Ferry. A bedroom with sitting-room attached, on second floor. Family strictly private. Answer with name and place of business, WILLIAMS, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A small grown-up family, occupying a modern house, with all the improvements, and well furnished, could make a pleasant home for a genteel family of six or eight, with no other boarders. Apply at No. 243 Dean-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT suite of rooms, on second floor, convenient for a family, or would be let singly; within 5 minutes' walk of Wall and South Ferries. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st., near Court-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES a room, with breakfast and dinner, in a private family, where he would become a permanent boarder, if suited. Board not to exceed $4 per week. Location below 16th-st. preferred. Address E. G., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, IN A private family, within one hour and a half of New-York by railroad, for a gentleman, wife, nurse and four children; would furnish rooms, if desired. Address Box No. 623 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY TEACHer desires board in a small family, not far from 23d-st. and 6th-av. Good references given and required. Address, stating terms, &c., Miss S., Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—ON MURRAY HILL, IN A PRIVATE family, a suite of fine well-furnished rooms with board for gentleman and wife, no children. Table must be first-class. References exchanged. Address H. L. D., Box No. 1,295 Post-office, Nassau-st.

TO RENT WITH BOARD—TWO FRONT rooms on second floor, for gentlemen or a gentleman and wife without children. References required. Apply at No. 34 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM, in a genteel private house, to a single gentleman, without board. Inquire at No. 189 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK.
ALSO,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
Of the Latest Patterns, at the Lowest Prices.
BLANK BOOKS MADE TO ORDER,
Which have uniformly given general satisfaction for the last fifteen years.
PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHY, BINDING AND PERIODICALS.
GEORGE C. MANN,
(Formerly Mann, Stearns & Beale,)
No. 141 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DIVORCES CAN BE OBTAINED IN another State for parties desiring it, without change of residence. Satisfactory information furnished by addressing Box No. 5,020 New-York Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS,
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST 15TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
Reopened on Monday, Sept. 15.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:

Hon. Geo. Opdyke, H. M. Alexander, L. Lockwood,
Rev. Dr. Phillips, Wm. Black, H. A. Mott,
J. Linsly, M. D., G. Burchard, D. S. Schanck.
W. Parker, M. D., A. W. Canfield, A. H. Trowbridge,
J. Auchincloss, P. Handy, J. C. Tucker.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16
For circulars, &c., address as above.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter session of this School will commence on the first WEDNESDAY of November next.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL.
For circulars address the Principal, P. A. ANDREW.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

MISSES PORTER'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN
at No. 1,219 Broadway.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S
CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES,
Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 18th-st.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOcated at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Memberships only $35. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2 57 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars, PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MAD. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the piano, singing, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupils' houses. Call or address No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 10, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, at South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.—The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 5. For circulars, address the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

DAILY TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN (BRITISH) would give instruction to young persons at the houses of their parents, or at his own residence. French, Greek and Latin taught if required. Suitable references. Address TUTOR, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED TUTOR, with long experience in first-class families, and best City references, can accommodate a few more pupils or schools, with desirable hours. Address TUTOR, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West-twenty second-st., was re-opened on the 17th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

MISS STILLMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 16. The attention of parents wishing to educate daughters from home, particularly invited.

$110.—HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—WESTchester, Westchester County, N. Y., is open for children under the age of 12. Address Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, Z. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., is now open.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN.—A boys' boarding school: catalogues at Benedict Bro., 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR your children and wards? Circulars, and full particulars are, without charge, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway. G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS OR SEAMSTRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation in a respectable family as governess to young children, or as seamstress; she is capable of teaching all branches in English, also the rudiments of music and Spanish; also understands all kinds of fine sewing, braiding and embroidery, and can sew neatly and quickly; can produce both City and country references. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady, experienced in teaching English, French, music and ornamental work, desires a situation as resident governess, in a family or school, in or very near the City; unexceptionable references; salary, $100. Address Miss HENRI, Station F, New-York City.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES a situation as resident governess, to teach young children the English branches and rudiments of French. She has been carefully brought up and educated by an Eastern family of wealth and respectability. Terms moderate. Address C. A., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, GRADUate of Union College, desires a situation to employ a few unoccupied hours; unexceptionable references. Address G. B. M., No. 171 West 37th-st.

TEACHER OF GYMNASTICS WANTED.—Apply at No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ENGLISH MUTTON, AND SOLES FOR dinner to-day. For sale, English Mutton, Yarmouth Bloaters, Filberts, Cheshire Cheese, English Hams, Scotch Oatmeal, Ling, Potted Meats, Pickles, &c. Dunlop's Ale in fine condition. T. RICHARDSON, agent, 66 Maiden Lane corner William-st.

PRIZE MONEY READY.—PRIZE LISTS FOR the *Hattie Jackson*, schooner *Eugenie*, and Confederate schooner *President*, now being paid. Apply to
SOMES & BROWN,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,[illegible] ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling, eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on part of lot, three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. [illegible], No. 301 Broadway.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—FOR sale cheap, an excellent house of 12 rooms, nearly new, large barn, corn-house, 7 acres, permanent stream, good well and cistern, abundance of fine grafted fruit, mountain view, good neighborhood, half a mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Terms easy. Apply to Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TARRYTOWN.—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE at Tarrytown, with furniture, carriage, horses, and all things for occupation; the house Gothic; 13 rooms; ground tastefully laid out; all kinds of fruit; one of the finest views on the Hudson. For particulars and plans, apply at FITTON & JONES', Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A well located residence, with a few acres of land, good house and outbuildings. Address, with description and price, J. L. G., Box No. 2,008 New-York Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A NEW FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE house for sale or to let, in West 47th-st., on high ground, between 9th and 10th avs.; has a fine front, stone railing to stoop, and substantially built; 20x55, lot 100 feet. Will be rented low to a good tenant, or sold at a bargain. HARRIS WILSON, No. 51 William-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front houses, replete and complete in every particular, corner of Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Will be sold at a low figure. For particulars, inquire of F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, or of CHARLES FOX, 34 East 38th-st., from 8 to 10 A. M. or 5 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, THE NEW four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone dwelling-house, No. 75 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 20 by 100 feet; the house is 20 by 50 feet; location first-class; terms to suit. Apply to J. R. SMITH, No. 15 William-st.

FOUR-STORY DWELLING AND STORE FOR SALE—No. 320 8th-av., near 30th-st. Price moderate and terms easy.
HARRIS WILSON, No. 51 William-st.

FOR SALE AT $15,000.—THE FOUR-STORY house, 25 by 60, between 5th and 6th avs., if applied for immediately, at E. H. LUDLOW & CO.'S, No. 3 Pine-st.

PARTIES HAVING VACANT LOTS TO sell on Harlem Plains, and below, in vicinity of Central Park, will do well to send us a list with prices. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—145 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground; fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; land in a high state of cultivation and well fenced; one side bounded by tide-water, with a good dock, bath-house, &c.; a fish-pond well stocked with trout, out buildings ample and convenient, ice-house filled, every variety of timber necessary to a place, location healthy, and within a short distance of Post-office and stage route to railroad. Also, a farm of fifty acres, in the village of Smithtown Branch; good buildings; one mile front on highway; daily communication with New-York by stage and railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low, on easy terms. For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Smithtown, L. I. EDWARD H. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—240 ACRES—HALF MILE RIVER front—large house, two barns, hay-press, two carriage-houses, two pig pens, hen house, ox-cart house, carpenter's shop, large cow and horse stables, swill house, smoke house, ice house, spring house—one mile north of Stockport Dépôt, Hudson River Railroad.
D. B. ALGER, Stockport, Col. Co., N. Y.
WM. GAUL, No. 51 Harrison-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

LIGHT WAGON-SHOP TO LEASE.—TO let, in the village of Southport, Conn., a building 2½ stories high, 24x50 feet; has been used as a factory. The second story is used as a dwelling. There is also a new and good barn on the lot, and half an acre of good land. The whole will be rented to a repairer of carriages or a light wagon business, to which the building is adapted. Rent for the whole, $120 per year. Apply, by letter, to F. M., Box No. 20 Southport Post-office.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE IN Rivington-st., very pleasantly located, to a widow lady, or gentleman and wife without children; is in perfect order; gas and croton water; to a responsible tenant will be let very low. Apply to WILLIAM HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, TO a party ready to accommodate boarders, a pleasant roomy dwelling in Dekalb-av., Brooklyn; convenient to City cars. There are boarders in the house, who furnish their own rooms. Apply at U. S. Bonded Office, up stairs, No. 61 Broad-st. CHARLES CARTER.

TO GARDENERS AND FLORISTS.—FOR SALE—The lease of four lots of ground with the dwelling and greenhouse thereon, lately occupied by John Hurley, deceased, situated on Yates-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Apply to HENRY E. LAWRENCE, No. 91 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE LARGE FIVE-STORY BUILDING No. 35 Park-st., (formerly Cross,) near Centre and Duane sts., calculated for any kind of mechanical or manufacturing purposes, or storage. W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., first floor, rear office.

TO LET.—NO. 5 WEST BALTIC-ST., NEAR Court-st., Brooklyn, a three story brick house, high stoop, thirteen rooms. Range, bath, gas and furnace. Rent only $200; and water-tax to 1st May next. Inquire at M. T. STEPHENSON, No. 383 Broome-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OF A BROWN-stone front house No. 477 3d-av., consisting of six rooms, six closets, kitchen, laundry, gas fixtures, range, and all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick store, No. 412 West-st., corner of Charles-alley, together with stables in the rear containing stalls for eight horses. Apply to MILLER & LUTHER, No. 181 Washington-st.

TO LET—NO. 79 WEST 26TH-ST., NEAR AND West of 6th-av.; three-story brown-stone house, 22 by 50 feet, modern and convenient and in very good order. Apply to W. E. CHURCHILL, No. 45 Murray-st.

TO LET—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, FURnished, with large closet, gas, &c., without board, for one or two gentlemen; situation unobjectionable; five minutes from City Hall; convenient to City rail cars. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A CORNER house, brick or brown stone, with modern improvements, about 25 feet front, in a good location. Prefer to lease, with privilege of purchasing. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 16th and 30th sts. and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-glasses, mattresses, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free. Call at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. You will save money. Rosewood suites cheap.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Paillasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

A FINE STOCK OF ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, mahogany and grained parlor suites, in silk, satin and plush, just opened by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery, at very low prices.

ENAMELED ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND EBONY CHAMBER SETTS, a surplus stock, at cost, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, at No. 87 Bowery.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

SPRING, HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES, best quality, guaranteed, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, OF NO. 87 BOWERY, guarantee all work as represented.

LOST AND FOUND.

$12 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN FROM the residence of the subscriber, a black and tan DOG, small size, cropped ears, with red morocco collar, silver plate, marked "Morse, New-Brighton, S. I." The above reward will be paid on return of the dog at New-Brighton, or at No. 24 William-st., New-York, office of Morse & Co. E. J. MORSE.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON BOARD STEAMboat *Isaac P. Smith*, Oct. 7, a lady's POCKET-BOOK, with about $86 in bills, a few stamps, and a brass key in it. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner, by leaving the book and money with JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The regular quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock. Persons heretofore proposed for membership can be enrolled by bringing their certificate of exemption.
P. W. ENGS, President.
GEO. W. WHEELER, Rec. Sec.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

MEDICAL.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle.
Agent New-York,
MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATING and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before 'tis too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $5.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 260. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price, 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau st., Room No. 1.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 150 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of SCHAEFER & ARRAS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due to said firm must be paid to VALENTINE SCHAEFER, to whom all accounts against said firm must be presented for settlement, at No. 48 6th-av.
VALENTINE SCHAEFER,
WILLIAM ARRAS.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 129th sts.
HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. VAN MEERBEKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of A. & J. Gemmel, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept 18, 1862.
MARY VAN MEERBEKE, Administratrix.
s23-law6mTu*

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of HANNAH COWAN, deceased, are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to WILLIAM D. MANGAM, her executor, at his office, No. 52 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November, 1862.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1862. O14-law4wTu*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the Public Printing," passed March 3, 1846, and an act entitled "An act concerning the Laws, Journals and Documents of the Legislature," passed May 12, 1847, the undersigned hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until the eleventh day of November next, at noon of that day, for executing the Printing for the Senate and the Assembly, and for the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the State Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Superintendent of the Bank Department, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Adjutant-General, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the Commissioners of the Land-office, the Canal Auditor, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and all other printing for any and every of the State officers, for the term of two years from the expiration of the present contract.

Separate bids will be received for the Senate, Assembly or Public Offices, or for the printing of either of the Public Offices, the whole to be performed in the same style and execution as that furnished on the 5th March, 1846.

For the Senate and Assembly Journals, the proposals should state the price for composition, press-work, paper, pressing and folding of each signature of eight pages, 800 copies, and also for any additional number that may be required.

For the Senate and Assembly Bills, the proposals should state the price for composition, press-work, paper, pressing, folding and stitching each signature of four pages, 350 copies, ordered by either House, and the rate for one hundred additional copies of each signature that may be required—the paper to be cap writing paper, of quality equal to that used for the Senate in 1846, weighing not less than 25 pounds to each ream of 17¼ by 28½ inches, and the work in all respects to be executed in the same manner—the lines in each section of the bills to be numbered, and with sufficient space between them for interlining words.

For the Senate and Assembly Documents, the proposals should state the price for composition, press-work, paper, pressing, folding, gathering and stitching each signature of eight pages, 800 copies, and the price for printing and furnishing not exceeding 500 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 1,000 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 3,000 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 5,000 additional copies; also the price for all additional copies over 5,000. Said proposals to state a sum which the total printing for the Senate shall not exceed; also a sum which the total printing for the Assembly shall not exceed.

Each page of documents or journals must be set in Small Pica type when practicable, containing 1,588 ems; but should it be necessary to put it in smaller type, or what is termed rule, or rule and figure work, the size of the page must not be reduced. When it is necessary to put the matter in tables, the work will be estimated in the same manner as though it was printed in page form, allowing 16 pages or a double signature, for each sheet of 19 by 24 inches, and the allowance thus made is to include every charge. The paper to be used for the Legislative Documents and Journals must weigh at least 20 pounds to the ream of 19 by 24 inches, and the quality must be equal to the best used in printing the Senate Documents of 1846.

Samples of the blanks and other printing required for the public offices and the canals, may be seen at the Canal Department and the other Departments; and the proposals must state the price by the hundred for blanks of every description used in any of the Departments.

For all printing in book or pamphlet form for any of the State Offices, or for circulars on cap or post paper, the proposals should state the price for 1,000 ems for composition, restricting the estimate to the printed lines, and separately the price for paper and press-work, folding and stitching, for 100 copies, and the rate per hundred for each additional hundred required.

To every proposal or bid for the performance of all or any portion of the printing above specified, (and but one proposal or bid will be received from any one person, firm, or party in interest, for the performance of the same work,) there must be annexed a guarantee, subscribed by a guarantor of sufficient ability, that the person or persons making such bid will, if the same be accepted, enter into a contract according to the terms thereof, and give the security required by law in such case, within ten days from the time he or they shall receive notice of the acceptance of his or their bid; and to every such guarantee there must be annexed a certificate of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor, or the Judge of the county where the guarantor resides, that the guarantor is a man of property and able to make good his guarantee.

Each proposition must be sealed up with the guarantee, and directed on the outside, "Proposals for Assembly Printing," or for any other portion of the printing embraced in this notice, as the case may be; and when thus sealed up and directed, the proposition should be inclosed in a separate envelope, and directed to the undersigned, or either of them.

ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1862.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR BINDING THE SESSION LAWS, BILLS, JOURNALS AND DOCUMENTS.—Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received until the eleventh day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the full binding of twelve copies of the Senate and Assembly Bills, and forty-one copies of the Journals and Documents of each House; and for binding in boards, with leather backs and corners, the residue of the Session Journals and Documents of the two Houses; also for binding nineteen hundred copies of the Session Laws, as required by Section 6, Chapter 254, of the Laws of 1847 (including one hundred copies in full binding,) for the term of two years from the expiration of the present contract.

To every proposal or bid for said binding there must be annexed a guarantee, subscribed by a guarantor of sufficient ability, that the person or persons making such bid will, if the same be accepted, enter into contract according to the terms thereof, and give the security required by law in such cases, within ten days from the time he or they shall receive notice of the acceptance of his or their bid; and to every such guarantee there must be annexed a certificate of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor, or the Judge of the county where the guarantor resides, that the guarantor is a man of property and able to make good his guarantee.

Each proposal will be sealed up with the guarantee and directed on the outside "Proposals for Binding," and when thus sealed up and directed, the proposition should be inclosed in a separate envelope and directed to the undersigned or either of them.

ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1862.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until THURSDAY, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the shipment and delivery of all the anthracite steamer coal required by the War Department, from the wharves at Richmond, Philadelphia, to the following ports:

Fortress Monroe, Va.
Washington, D. C.
Alexandria, Va.
Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Newbern, N. C.
Beaufort, S. C.
Port Royal, S. C.
Hilton Head, S. C.
Ship Island.
New-Orleans, La.
Key West, Fla.
New-York.
Boston.

Contract to commence immediately after it is awarded, and to continue until Sept. 30, 1863. The contractor will be required to make prompt shipments as soon as the orders are furnished him by the War Department, or its proper agents, from time to time, as required. Lay days at the rate of forty tons per day will be required for unloading, if detained longer, by proper authority, (which in all cases must be indorsed on the bills of lading,) the bidders will state the lowest rate for demurrage, per ton, per day. Coal to be unloaded on the wharves at the different ports, or on board of other vessels, as may be directed by the proper authority, the consignee furnishing the tools, &c., necessary for that purpose. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The War Department reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too high.
(Signed.) A. BOYD,
Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster, U. S. A.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Oct. 4, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street,

Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; and

Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; and

For the laying of cross-walks in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, at the intersection of Avenue A and First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
No. 15 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1862.

TO DOCK BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, No. 15 Nassau-st., until Saturday, the 15th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, for driving piles and capping the same for coal sheds, and also for building a pier.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Company, as above.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for piling and capping."
By order of the Board. C. H. SAND, President.
O. ZOLLICOFFER, Treasurer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new wing recently erected on Ward Schoolhouse No. 50, in said Ward; pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; and the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.
WILLIAM E. CURTIS,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER. } Commissioners.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Engineer Agency, No. 7 Bowling Green, for furnishing several hundred tons of COARSE BEACH GRAVEL, to be delivered immediately.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent.
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The exercises at the opening of the regular term of instruction in this Institution will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M., in the College building, foot of 26th-st., East River. The introductory address will be delivered by Prof. AUSTIN FLINT, Jr. Medical gentlemen and the friends of medical education are respectfully invited to attend.
ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D., President.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of September, 1862:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$2,463,445 97
2. Overdrafts		
3. Due from Banks		113,429 38
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$21,500	
5. Due from Brokers	76,000	
6. Real Estate		200,000 00
7. Specie		381,050 43
8. Cash Items, viz: Checks, &c., received on deposit the day previous		418,620 28
9. Stocks		235,000 00
10. Promissory Notes, i. e. United States 7 3-10 Treasury Notes and Indebtedness Certificates		1,150,300 00
11. Bills of Solvent Banks, and United States Demand Notes		323,128 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account		4,554 26
Bonds and Mortgages		5,318 37
Total		$5,059,796 69

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$1,500,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$220,000	
Circulation not Registered	—	
Total	$220,000	
Less Notes on hand		220,000 00
3. Profits		178,120 72
4. Due to Banks		728,186 50
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		2,430,399 47
7. Due Depositors, on demand		
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, viz: Dividends Unpaid		3,090 50
Total		$5,059,796 69

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—LUCIUS HOPKINS, President, and JAMES BUELL, Cashier, of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 13th day of October, 1862.
JOHN RAYMOND, Notary Public of County of New-York.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO. will be held at Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st., on SATURDAY, the 25th day of October, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon further amendments to the agreement made between the Bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1860, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
L. H. MEYER,
A. ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
NATHAN PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, } Trustees and Attor'ys.

OFFICE OF GWYNNE & DAY,
NO. 21 WALL-ST., CORNER OF BROAD,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1862.

MR. E. STEPHENS, MEMBER OF THE New-York Stock Exchange, having been this day admitted a partner in our stock commission business, we are now prepared to execute promptly all orders for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Goods, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Board of Brokers.
Advances made on approved securities.
GWYNNE & DAY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

No. 237 BROADWAY, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds are notified to deliver the *Overdue* Coupons to the Agents of the Trustees, at the Broadway Bank, to be settled under the decree in the United States Court.
F. A. PALMER,
P. DOW, } Agents of the Trustees.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,151, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty acares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOURTEEN DIRECTORS, of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-England Car Spring Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.
J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

AN OLD CASHIER FROM THE WEST having had large financial experience, desires a position in a bank, banking-house, or other business requiring such experience. Can influence Western business. References satisfactory. Address WILSON, Box No. 2,085, New York Post-office.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.
6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from Oct. 1.
Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

MACHINERY, &C.

MACHINISTS' TOOLS FOR SALE CHEAP.
1 Lathe will swing 6 feet by 12
1 4-feet Boring Lathe.
1 Lathe will swing 34 inches by 14 feet.
1 Lathe will swing 25 inches by 15 feet.
1 Lathe will swing 25 inches by 12 feet.
1 Lathe will swing 24 inches by 22 feet.
2 Lathes will swing 24 inches by 9 feet.
1 Lathe will swing 24 inches by 7 feet.
1 Lathe will swing 18 inches by 7 feet.
1 Lathe will swing 17 inches by 6 feet.
1 Iron Planer, 34 inches by 25 feet.
1 New Steam Engine, 15-horse power.
Together with a large lot of small tools, patterns, flasks, &c. The tools are first-class, and will be sold low, to close the business of the Newark Machine Company. Apply at the office of the Company, corner of High and Orange sts., Newark, N. J., or T. P. RANNEY, Receiver.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager............Wm. Wheatley.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
Mr. HACKETT,
Who will perform his original and far-famed character of a
HUDSON RIVER DUTCHMAN.
As well as his most humorous part of an
IRISH DOCTOR.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.
The romantic Drama of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
A Legend of Katskill Mountains.
Rip Van Winkle..........................Mr. Hackett.
To be followed by the humorous Farce of
HIS LAST LEGS.
Felix O'Callahan..........................Mr. Hackett.
Musical Director..............Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15, 1862.
EIGHTEENTH NIGHT OF
EDWIN FORREST,
who will on this occasion again appear in his grand and powerful impersonation of the
"CARDINAL DUKE,"
in Bulwer's grand play of Richelieu.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Mr. HACKETT'S nights,
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Admission 50 cents. Secured Parquette stalls, 75 cents. Family Circle, 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—FIFTH WEEK OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.
Large and appreciative audiences, and constantly increasing EVERY EVENING at 7¾; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3½. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE RECEIVER OF TAXES GIVES NOTICE that the Assessment Rolls, or Tax Books, for the current year, have been delivered to him, and that the taxes are now due and payable at this office. On taxes paid before the 1st day of November, a discount will be allowed at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from the day of payment to the 1st day of December next.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Bureau of Collection of Taxes, Oct. 10, 1862.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 10, 1862.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For laying crosswalks on Fourth-avenue at Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; for extending sewer in Twenty-third-street from Avenue A to the East River. The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on east side Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Forty-first streets; on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Forty-first streets; on south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Lexington-avenue; on the north side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Madison avenues; on both sides of Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, between Lexington and Madison avenues; on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Broadway to the East River; on east side of Broadway, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, Lexington-avenue, Third-avenue, Second-avenue, First-avenue, and Avenue A, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For regulating, &c., Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues; regulating, &c., in Fifty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue; and building sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Ninety-second-street between Second and Fourth avenues; both sides of Fifty-sixth street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue; east side of Eighth-avenue and west side of Broadway, half-way to and from the streets lying on either side of said Fifty-sixth-street; and both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY. } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 4, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCES OF the Board of Aldermen will meet at Room No. 8 City Hall, on THURSDAY next, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
All persons interested in the passage of the proposed ordinance, regulating the sale and exposure for sale of hay, on the piers on the North River, are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place.
ALEX. FREAR,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN H. BRADY,
Committee on Ordinances.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

STATEN ISLAND NEWS.—REDUCTION OF TAXATION.—According to official notification, the assessed value of property in Richmond County in 1860, upon which was levied the State and School tax, was $9,728,402. In 1861 a reduction was made in consequence of the endeavors of Mr. Smith Ely, Supervisor of Castleton, of $1,000,000. In 1862, through the exertions of the same gentleman, a further reduction of $3,738,362 has been obtained, leaving the assessed value for the future of $4,940,040, making a total reduction of nearly $20,000 per annum on State and School tax.

STEAMBOATS.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

For Keyport, direct, on and after Monday, October 13th, the steamboat MATTEAWAN will leave pier foot of Robinson-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 8 A. M.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P.M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3:40 P.M	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12½ P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 25th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.
H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Will leave at FIVE on and after the 28th. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.
The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay street, touching at Amos, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat WM. KENT leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., landing at Low Point, Marlborough and Milton. Fare 50 cents

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8.
TUESDAY,
Last time for the present, Mrs. Cowley's standard comedy, (admirably cast,) the
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

Flutter	Mr. Lester Wallack
Doricourt	Mr. Charles Fisher
Hardy	Mr. John Gilbert
Saville	Mr. Reynolds
Sir George Touchwood	Mr. Norton
Courtall	Mr. Floyd
Letitia Hardy	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Racket	Mrs Fanny Morant
Lady Touchwood	Miss Henriques
Miss Ogle	Mrs. Reeves

Wednesday—A Cure for the Heartache. Thursday—The School for Scandal. Friday—Money. In rehearsal, a NEW COMEDY; also, the comic drama of Central Park, A Bachelor of Arts, and Henriette.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.
The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.
The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.
The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.
For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGT'N, Saturday........Oct. 18.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday........Oct. 25.
KANGAROO........Saturday........Nov. 1.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 18. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP, HANSA, H. IVON SANSER Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5—5.30.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M. and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTIONS.
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
PAURVETTE; OR, UNDER THE SNOW,
was brought out yesterday at the Museum, and was
RECEIVED WITH RAPTURES OF APPLAUSE
By a crowded and delighted audience. The piece is full of elegant dialogue, interesting and powerful situations, permitting the use of sketches from the
ICE-CLAD ALPS, IN CHILLING GRANDEUR,
frowning in solitary magnificence; also the village of St Didier, one of the beautiful spots in
GLORIOUS AND SUNNY SWITZERLAND,
from which, as the interest increases and the piece progresses, the scene is changed to the
PALACES AND CHATEAUX OF
"LA BELLE FRANCE,"
forming a succession of romance and passion that none but this great master of the dramatic art has ever effected. It has been long in preparation, and is placed on the stage, with the most minute attention to detail, which renders it, confessedly, the master piece of the season.
THE SCENERY IS TRULY MAGNIFICENT.
THE ACTING UNEQUALED.
THE GRAND AVALANCHE OF SNOW.
THE BURIED HUT.
THE IMPERILED DAUGHTER.
THE ANXIOUS AND DISTRESSED FATHER.
And other soul-stirring scenes and incidents create most
LIVELY AND THRILLING INTEREST
from the rise to the fall of the curtain. It will be produced
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
and
THIS EVENING, at 7½.
MR. HARRISON, IMPROMPTU COMIC SINGER,
appears in his inimitable songs at each performance.
THE RENOWNED COMMODORE NUTT,
may be seen at all hours
FOR A DAY OR TWO ONLY.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH
continue to be the admiration of everybody. Their unique forms and brilliant colors, which include every hue of the rainbow, are alike wonderful and interesting.
They are to be seen at all hours, as are also the
SACRED BULL AND COW OF THE HINDOOS,
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million of other wonders.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

MR. JACKSON begs to announce that on
TUESDAY, Oct. 14,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his great role of RICHELIEU.
RICHELIEU,
RICHELIEU,
in Sir Lytton Bulwer's Play of that title, assisted by
MR. and MRS. F. B. CONWAY,
and an admirable company.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
In consequence of the GREAT APPLAUSE
bestowed upon Mr. Sylvester Bleeker's farce of the
MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY,
it will be repeated
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by
THE FINEST CORPS OF ARTISTS IN THE WORLD.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

ON EXHIBITION,
L. LANG'S HISTORICAL PICTURE,
The Reception of
THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH
IRISH REGIMENT, IN JULY, 1861,
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.
Open from 8 to 5, and from 7 to 10 P. M.
Single admission, 25 cents; for the season, 50 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st, Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.—NO. 58 West 14th-st., now open. Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Private classes and schools attended. Circulars for terms, etc., may be had at the Academy.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

PIANOS.

The subscribers have opened two large warerooms at No. 758 Broadway, New-York, where may be always found a large stock of their superior pianofortes, at moderate prices, and fully warranted for five years. Sold at wholesale and retail. New pianos to let, and the rent allowed, if purchased within a year. Persons favoring us with a call cannot fail to be suited in style, quality and price.
HAINES BROTHERS.

STOLEN PIANO SCALE.—SOME ONE HAVING entered the piano-rooms of the late Grovesteen & Hale, on Thursday night, and taken therefrom our splendid new piano scale, which has created such enviable excitement, the past season, among all the old manufactories, consequently we feel compelled to bring out an entire new scale, and have decided to close out the entire stock made from the last scale, consisting of nearly 200 new pianos, of different styles, at great bargains, and we invite dealers, teachers, and the public to examine these fine, rich-toned instruments, at No. 478 Broadway, New-York J. P. HALE & CO.

"It will be seen by advertisement that the piano store of J. P. HALE & CO. (late Grovesteen & Hale,) was entered and robbed of the scale of their famous pianos, and that the proprietors have determined to sell off all their pianos of that scale, and commence the manufacture of pianos upon an entirely different scale."—*Tribune*, Oct. 13, 1862.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid with name-board, $175 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225 and $250; new 6¾ octave, $140. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $100. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These celebrated instruments are sold at the New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., by MASON BROTHERS, agents for the manufacturers, at the same prices, at wholesale and retail, as from the factory. Harmoniums, including several new styles, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, $45 to $200

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY TEACHER IS DESIROUS of obtaining a few pupils for instruction on the Piano Forte. Terms moderate. Address L. D., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

TWENTY NEW PIANOS TO LET.—ALSO, Pianos for sale on installments, at
No. 758 BROADWAY New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND GOOD-WILL of a boot and shoe jobbing house, by a dealer doing a cash business of about $150,000 per year, and who is about to retire from the jobbing business, having been in the business for the last fifteen years. This offers a rare opportunity for an enterprising man to enter upon a permanent and profitable business. The head salesman, who has been with the concern for ten years past, and who is very popular with the customers, can be retained with the purchaser. A note addressed MERCHANT, Box No. 149 *Times* Office, with real name, stating where an interview can be had, will meet with attention. Possession can be had immediately.

$50,000 FOR BUSINESS.—A GENTLEMAN of valuable commercial experience, wishing to resume active business, will invest the above sum and devote his attention, in connection with a respectable house in the commission, merchandise or banking business. He will be prepared, upon an interview, to offer advantages entirely satisfactory to those who wish to increase their business and profits without additional labor or risk. Adress MERCHANT, care of Homer Morgan & Co., No 2 Pine st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF STORE FOR SALE.—A splendid chance for an energetic man to do a large business; is in the best location in the City; good store and show-windows, (the present owner unable to attend to it.) Address F. D. G., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

$2,000.—A PARTNER WITH THIS AMOUNT wanted in an established wholesale business down-town, where an active man who can sell goods can make a profitable investment. A note addressed CASH TRADE, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Painting. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway

THE TORIES IN COUNCIL

A Bitter Anti-Government Meeting at Cooper Institute.

The President Denounced for Alleged Unconstitutional Acts.

The Emancipation of the Slaves of Rebels Disapproved.

Horatio Seymour's Plea for His Own Election.

A REMARKABLE LETTER BY GEN. SCOTT.

Curious Predictions of the Hero of Mexico.

John Van Buren in Favor of Letting the South Go.

A crowd collected in and about Cooper Institute, last evening, on the occasion of the Seymour Ratification Meeting. The interior of the building was filled long before the hour for commencing the proceedings, and the audience busied itself in cheering for "Rynders," "Harry Genet," "Richard O'Gorman," "Gen. McClellan," "Fernando Wood," "Seymour" and "the Democracy." At length the music—the Seventh Regiment Band—appeared, and loud calls were made for "The Star Spangled Banner," "Garryowen" and "Hail Columbia." Capt. Rynders suggested that it would be well to commence with "Dixie."

Capt. Rynders was conspicous on the platform, and full of responses to the various calls and cheers for him. He read a note from Peter Cooper, Esq., requesting the gentlemen in the audience to refrain from standing on the seats or spitting on the floor, and said that as they were all gentlemen who were going to be hung bye and bye, he knew they would comply. [Laughter.] To one vociferous cheer, the captain replied: "You come outside and hear me speak, and you will leave room for those who wish to behave quietly." [Laughter.]

The following inscriptions were displayed on the stage:

"Our Country, Now and Forever."
"No Proscription for Opinion's Sake."

"The great issue before the country is this: Shall Abolition put down the Union, or shall the Union put down Abolition."—*Henry Clay in* 1851.

And directly under the above a white banner, with the inscription, in crimson letters:

"Democratic Union Association of New-York."
(The bust of Washington in front.)

To the left, over the platform:

"The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was."
"Stand Firm—The Union Must and Shall be Preserved."

At 7½ o'clock Hon. Luke F. Cozzans called the meeting to order—a call which the meeting stood sadly in need of, and quite loth to observe. Comparative quiet was, howeuer, at length restored, and Mr. Cozzans nominated for Chairman Hon. Horace F. Clark, who was elected *nem con*, and spoke substantially as follows:

Judge Birdsall proposed a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which was unanimously adopted, together with a list of Secretaries proposed by S. P. Russell, and a series of resolutions offered by Benjamin Ray. The first resolution desired a vigorous prosecution of the war, but insisted that the pledges of Congress as to the manner in which the war is to be conducted shall be fulfilled. The second denounced alleged corruption and extravagance. The third approved President Lincoln's arguments against the emancipation policy, as expressed to the Chicago Delegation. The fourth declared that the legality of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* is yet to be decided by the Supreme Court. The fifth renewed vows of loyalty to the Union and the Constitution. The sixth was as follows:

Resolved, That in the nomination of Seymour and Wadsworth by the respective parties of the State, the line is distinctly and clearly drawn between those who believe in the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, and the men who seek to establish in their stead a new Constitution and a new Union.

The seventh and last alleged that the success of the Democratic State ticket would tend to check extravagance and corruption in public officers, give new vigor to the prosecution of the war, and insure the supremacy of the Union and Constitution.

The reading of the resolutions were productive of great applause.

At the moment of the adoption of the resolutions, a tremendous commotion in the rear of the platform announced some event of engrossing interest. Another instant and the vast Hall was a scene of unparallelled and picturesque excitement. Every man of the thousands present sprang to his feet, and waving his hat and cheering with his utmost force, hailed the

ARRIVAL OF MR. SEYMOUR,

Who approached the foreground of the stage with great difficulty through the thronging concourse of his adherents, who, in their enthusiasm, almost bore him from his feet. Outside of the building, the heavy booming of cannon mingled with the frantic huzzas of the crowd within. It is but justice to say, that seldom has a more striking, vivid and unmistakeable a reception been accorded in public to any political favorite. Mr. Seymour himself seemed overpowered by the vehemence of the "great unterrified." It was many minutes of the wildest tumult ere even the Chairman could obtain a hearing, to introduce the distinguished guest to his eager partisans.

Mr. Clark, in introducing Mr. Seymour, said: "If the spirit of civil liberty still exists in the State of New-York, he will be the next Governor." [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Mr. Seymour commenced his speech by saying that in this hour of calamity, when we look for thoughtful and temperate discussion, the public mind is disturbed by bitter denunciations and epithets. Men who have sent their sons to battle, and many themselves languishing with wounds, are denounced as traitors. It is natural that men thus branded should feel tempted to punish those who brand them. What prompts these railing accusations? asked Mr. S. Those who bring them denounce us because our presence brings up memories of our warnings which they disregarded; and we who can look calmly back upon our past policy must make large allowances for those who cannot. Mr. Seymour said that before they suffered themselves to be irritated by the epithet "traitor," they must see what these truculent men mean by the term. The Radical candidate for Lieutenant Governor is called a patriot, while I, said Gov. S., am a traitor. Yet, less than two years ago, both were members of a Convention called to avert, if possible, the calamities of civil war. Gov. S. said he did not justify nor palliate rebellion, but merely urged the submission of Mr. Crittenden's proposition to a vote of the people of this State. Mr. Tremain, the next day made a speech, which was calculated, in Mr. Seymour's judgment, to encourage the Secessionists to go on with their rebellion. When the war was begun by the attack on Sumter, Gov. S. said he was at the Capital of a Western State, and being consulted as to the course of duty, he urged obedience to the laws, respect for authorities,—the Union and the Constitution, and promoted the formation of a company for the public defence. Mr. Tremain, Gov. S. charged, did all in his power at the same time to prevent the Legislature of New-York from voting money in aid of the same object. On returning home, Gov. S. said he found Republican journals speaking disrespectfully of the President whom they had aided to elect; he rebuked this spirit of insubordination, and delivered an address at the Capital, for which the Governor expressed his thanks. Gov. Seymour spoke at some length of the speeches he made and the efforts he put forth in aid of the war, down to the time when he was nominated for Governor, from which moment he had been denounced as a traitor. Mr. Tremain was soon after nominated at another Convention, and from that moment he had been styled a patriot. It may be severe, said Gov. S., to call me a traitor,—but is it not cruel to call Mr. Tremain a patriot? In order to be styled a patriot, Gov. S. said it seemed to be necessary to join Mr. Tremain in demanding that he should be forcibly silenced—that all freedom of speech should be destroyed, and that no inquiry should be made as to the wasteful expenditure of public money. It had been alleged that he had given nothing to our volunteers or their families; he spoke of this as a base falsehood, and said he had given such sums as he deemed liberal, but which he should never parade before the public. Gov. Seymour spoke of Mr. Noyes as one whom he remembered as leader of a mob which violently broke up an Abolition meeting and drove it out of the church in which it met, and of D. S. Dickinson as having supported Breckinridge for President, and countenanced W. L. Yancey's declaration that the South ought to withdraw from the Union in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election. He asked if it was not a gross insult to put such men forward to heap insult on those who have been led into crime by their speeches. Our opponents, Gov. Seymour went on to say, complain that at this election we do not occupy our attention solely with the crimes and the follies of the South, as if the conduct of men in remote States could throw light upon the interests and the duty of citizens of New-York, when engaged in choosing local officers and representatives. Yet those who thus assail us devote their entire time to denunciations of conservative citizens. How does it happen that we have a right to attend to everybody's business but our own? It is deemed proper to denounce Generals in the field, when we can know nothing about their objects and necessities. It is held to be patriotic to agitate, and to press upon the Executive with menaces, to compel a line of policy with regard to the war. But when we enter upon duties marked out by our Constitution and laws, and when we are required to express our views of the conduct of our rulers or representatives, and when sacred obligations rest upon us to rebuke frauds, we are told it is unpatriotic to call public attention to these things, as they divert the public mind from the conduct of citizens of other States. The gross personal attacks which are showered upon us are not insults to us, but to this community, which is anxiously considering the sad condition of our country. They are not designed to injure us, but to turn the public attention from frauds and wrongs. We are vehemently told that freedom of speech, personal liberty, honesty of administration, are not consistent with a vigorous prosecution of the war. The men who clamor against every attempt to discuss public affairs, are not the true friends of Mr. Lincoln or of the Administration. As much as I abhor the policy of Mr. Stanton in many respects, he is entitled to the gratitude of the nation for his fearless exposures of corruption and frauds.

OUR PURPOSES.

Mr. President, under other circumstances I might repel these attacks with indignation—but standing, as we do, amid the new-made graves of those who have died, in the morning of life, for our country—seeing, on every side, those signs of bereavement which show that men of all classes, creeds and parties, are mourning over the loss of kindred and friends—passion and indignation fade away in my heart. When I consider the magnitude of the events with which we deal, and the consequences of our action through all time, the little remnant of my life shrinks into nothingness, and I feel as one standing upon the crumbling brink of my grave. My God—who sees my heart knows that I long to serve my country loyally, truthfully and fearlessly. Conscious of my liability to err, I shall treat the views of others with respect. Conscious of the rectitude of my purposes I shall speak my opinions without reserve and without fear.

My Republican friends when we warned you in the past of coming danger you laughed at our apprehensions, but you admit, to-day, if we had not spoken we should have been untrue to you as well as to ourselves. When this war assumed its proportions, we pointed out the fatal error of underrating those with whom we were engaged in combat. You denounced us as sympathisers with treason; to-day you admit if we had not tried to save the blood and treasures wasted by this fatal ignorance, we should have been false to you and to our country. Once more we come and implore you to hear. We believe our nation is drifting into difficulties greater and more numerous than those which now surround it. We come to you with no reproaches—in no spirit of arrogance, nor with any pretense of superior wisdom. We do not claim that we were right in the past because we were more intelligent or virtuous than you; but this we do say, that we have acted in the affairs of our country, upon those principles which you follow in the ordinary concerns of life as the only rules of conduct. We have clung to maxims which the wisdom of our fathers, and of the great and good of all countries have taught us. We were willing to accept the teachings of experience, and the result has proved we were right. Again, you are urged with regard to our laws, our finances, our Constitutions, to break away from tried pathways, and to enter upon dangerous experiments. Before you do so, listen to our entreaties.

In the address I made at the late State Convention, I described the condition of our country as it was set forth by leading Republican journals and statesmen. Their charges of incompetency, of corruption and error in different departments, are sustained by Congressional and official investigations. We have no contest about facts. We are also agreed that these facts should be published to the world, for they have given them a wide circulation. But we contend that some practical use should be made of these facts, and that we should at this election, place in power those who will in some degree check the tendencies to abuse, where every branch of State and National Government are under the control of one party. Here we differ. I also, in respectful terms, pointed out the reasons why this country could not be saved by an ultra party, and why it can and will be saved by our Conservative party. I propose this night to call your attention to other growing evils, which particularly threaten the interests and safety of this great City.

JUSTICE TO OFFICIALS.

In discussing the conduct of officials, we must bear in mind that we are not to denounce motives because we do not agree with their conclusions. It is true that our Government is compelled to act under great embarrassments, and frequently without time for consultation or reflection. This should protect them from imputations of bad purposes when they err in judgment, but, on the other hand, it affords no reason why we should approve their errors. If we deem their conclusions wrong, we are bound in honor to say so; and it is unreasonable to charge that, in so doing, we are unwarrantably assailing our Government. It is constantly said that, in time of war and confusion, abuses will creep into the administration of public affairs, and that large allowances must be made for the difficulties of the situation. This is true; but for this very reason we are also bound to exercise unusual vigilance in guarding our rights and our interests. Unusual dangers demand unusual caution. We do not, in religion, in morals or in business, adopt the errors of our friends; neither should we do so in public affairs. In this spirit let us look at the issue fairly before us.

WHO ARE THE PARTIES IN THIS ELECTION.

In the first place, who are the parties to this contest? It is not merely a conflict between the Democratic and Republican organizations, but it is a struggle between the conservative and radical classes of our citizens. I use these terms because they are well understood, and are also respectful. This was made clear in the convention which placed Mr. Wadsworth in nomination. Those who controlled that body sought and gained a victory over their more conservative associates. It was a triumph nearer their hearts than any victory they hope to gain over us. To win it they cheerfully put at hazard the success of their ticket. They did not conceal the fact that they demanded the nomination because he agreed with them in their controversies with their associates in regard to the conduct and the object of the war, and the policy of Government. They demanded his nomination because beyond most men he held and openly expressed extreme opinions on those points. They say they will claim the full benefit of the nomination and of his election, if he is chosen, not only as against us, but against all views which conflict with Mr. Wadsworth's military and civil theories. This is fair, open and manly. It makes the issues distinct, and every man knows what he indorses and what he condemns—what policy he builds up and what policy he puts down—when he deposits his vote in the ballot-box.

TENDENCIES OF THE RADICAL POLICY.

We will now state what aspects of the Radical policy we condemn. We charge that it tends to disobedience and insubordination. That it wipes out the lines which separate different departments of Government, and mark the limits of State and National jurisdiction, thus introducing disorder and confusion into the administration of public affairs. That it has produced a spirit of violence and lawlessness in our country. That it seeks to gain power by destroying freedom of speech, the sanctity of our homes, the sacredness of our persons, and our rights of conscience. That it makes open war upon our Constitution, and that it is a revolutionary policy. That it does not strive to restore the Union, but to overthrow the institutions of States. I will now show briefly, but, I trust, clearly, the truths of these propositions. When you deposit your votes this Fall you will not decide upon my interests but upon your own. The principles you establish you must live under. Compared with their vast importance a political victory is nothing. The authorities at Washington will be influenced by this election in their choice of Generals, and in the character of their public measures.

It tends to insubordination and disobedience. Every General who has attempted to interfere with the civil policy of Government, or who has attempted to outrun its progress, or who has embarrased it by meddling with questions which did not belong to the army to decide, has been applauded and upheld by the radical Press and the radical organizations. In some instances, antagonism to the views of the Administration constitutes the only claim to the least distinction. If you look to the responses made by the Governors of the States to the legal demands of the President for men to sustain our armies, you will find that only the most radical suggest or demand conditions. If you look abroad among our people, you will see that for many years disobedience to laws has been openly taught in the Pulpit and the Press. A spirit of insubordination has permeated our whole social system, and is shown in National, State and Municipal organizations. When this great rebellion broke out, which is itself but a vast exhibition of this same spirit, it found acts for resistance to the laws of Congress upon the statute books of a large number of States; and they were all placed there by the same influences. Wherever this spirit of Radicalism has controlled, these acts of insubordination have broken out like plague spots. Time does not permit me to enlarge upon the proofs of this, but every one who will take up the subject, or who will look at the tone of its Press, will see this spirit shown in the efforts to press upon the President a policy in terms menacing and disrespectful. Even the President of the late Republican State Convention threatened the Administration. On the 23d of April, 1861, he said:

"Let every one consider the present popular feeling and ask himself whether the Administration adequately represents and embodies it. The men to incarnate this feeling, and to stand forth as its type, *the occasion is yet to bring forth*."

Again on the 24th:

"The President runs no small risk of being *superseded* in his office if he undertakes to thwart the clear and manifest determination of the people to maintain the authority of the Government of the United States, and to protect its honor. We are in the midst of a revolution, and in such emergencies the people are very apt to find some *representative* leader, if the forms of law do not happen to have given them one. It will be well for Mr. Lincoln to bear in mind the possibility of such an event."

So far as this small rebellion is concerned, when it lifts itself against the President, he has but to give the command, and your strong arms will dispose of the matter, without calling our soldiers back from the Potomac.

The radical policy effaces the lines which separate the jurisdiction of State and National Government, and limit the actions of the different Departments.

In his Farewell Address, George Washington left this solemn warning:

"It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those interested with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres; avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon the other. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of Government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of the position."

How fearfully have these truths been illustrated during this war! How bloody have been the proofs of their wisdom! Congress interferes with the President, the Constitutional commander of our armies and navies. It appoints a War Committee, who not only annoy the President, but assume to make direct investigations into the conduct of officers. For some of that Committee I have great respect, and I know that they have tried to mitigate these evils; but others were the open revilers of Generals in the field, and this, too, in places resorted to by subordinate officers, who thus heard their superiors denounced by Senators, and were taught insubordination by those who make laws for our control. I need not recall to your memories this aspect of our affairs, or their fatal consequences. Generals, who won honor in other fields, were blasted by its influences. Armies, which gained victories and added to our national glory elsewhere, languished, or were cut down under this blighting spirit. It has filled our land with mourning; it has perplexed our rulers. The conspicuous men in this policy belonged to this Radical organization.

Look again at the recent Conventions of Governors. Each man there lost his official powers when he left the limits of his State; yet they affected positions denied them by their respective State Governments, and perplexed an anxious people by secret proceedings, and attempted to influence the President of the United States by a movement at variance with the genius of our institutions. If they had no objects beyond those avowed, it was a folly which increased the public alarm at this period of national disquietude.

We have another apparent conflict between the Judiciary and the Army and the Executive. Many who speak of disloyalty to Government, forget that the Judiciary is one of its independent branches, as much so as the Executive or Legislative department. It is as treasonable to assail its jurisdiction as to attack and other part of our national system. I say there is an apparent conflict, for I will not believe that Mr. Lincoln claims a right to suspend the great writ of personal liberty, or to do any act under the war power unless he thinks he can do so consistently with the Constitution. I assert my belief and confidence that he expects that all these acts will in due time be brought before the Judiciary. If that decides he has been right, his acts will stand; if it decides he has been mistaken, they fall, with all the consequences which attach to a mistaken construction of law. Our Constitution contemplates such differences of views, and it provides for them. They have happened before; they will happen again. His suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* must thus be tested. So with regard to his proclamation of emancipation. As to its lack of wisdom and efficacy, I cordially indorse the views expressed by him in his interview with the clergymen from Chicago. As to its legality, no man has ever doubted that the slaves of men in rebellion can be rightfully taken from them, with any other kind of property, by virtue of law; but I do not believe the rights or the property of loyal men, either at the North or South, can be destroyed by a proclamation in peace or war. Can we say that the conduct of a disloyal majority can forfeit the property of a loyal minority, when we hold that a majority of loyal citizens cannot destroy the rights of a single citizen if he has been guilty of no offence? This was decided by our Courts, when they set aside coercive temperance laws. Can we safely admit the principle that the crimes of one class can forfeit the property, the rights of conscience or the liberties of innocent men? This point must come before the Judiciary. There all will meet upon a level, and President and people alike must bow to its judgment.

The idea that the conduct of rebellious men can forfeit the rights of others, is carried to an extent still more dangerous. When we object to illegal acts, oppressive to loyal States, it is constantly said in reply, the South sets aside the Constitution. For this act we war upon it. But can the conduct of disloyal States impair the privileges of those which are true to the flag? The South never had as much interest in the just construction of the Constitution as the more active, commercial, and populous North. We have always had more varied interests which required its protection. Its provisions will lose none of their value if the most disastrous results befall us. On the contrary, amid the confusion of revolution and the disorganization of society, we learn the full value of great principles which have been wrought out in times of oppression, suffering, and calamity. We therefore deny that our rights under the Constitution can be forfeited by the treasonable conduct of rebellious States.

THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE.

Let me take another instance of this inclination to interfere with the jurisdiction of the constituted authorities. It may be ludicrous in some aspects, but it is dangerous in others. It proves the loose ideas of government which begin to prevail in our country. In response to a call to uphold the Government, there was a vast assemblage in your city. Amidst its enthusiasm, which showed itself in the customary form of music and oratory, there was a tempered patriotism, which at one of its numerous stands moved the appointment of a Committee. It contemplated raising funds to promote enlistments, and other worthy objects. I believe in the outset it confined itself to its appropriate duties. Unfortunately, it called itself *the National War Committee.* I attribute all its mistakes to that unfortunate name. I suppose it indicated that its objects were National. But the Committee soon fell into a maze, and it was decided that the word *National* was a term of jurisdiction. I do not doubt the moving and modest spirits of the Committee were appalled at this discovery, but having a large share of moral courage, they entered into this broad field. Washington was visited—the camps were explored—the Governors of States were advised as to their duties—Gov. Morgan was informed that our State was exposed to invasion, and he was called upon to organize the militia forthwith. He quietly sent them a large volume containing the laws upon that subject, showing what had been done. This was received with indignation—for it would take as much time to read and understand it as it would to meddle with the affairs of half a dozen States, and would also interfere with the project of raising 50,000 men, outside of State and National organizations. For this offence, the radical leaders withheld the usual complimentary vote at their Convention, although his labors have been immense. They even passed over the military of New-York to applaud those of other States, although at the time this State had sent more men to Washington under the late call than all the other States united. The Mayor of your City, a man of intelligence, who has shown capacity in his business affairs, acts as its Chairman, although his position as a high executive officer should have shown him the danger of such voluntary committees assuming such jurisdiction, in a time of civil war and popular commotion. Many of its members saw its tendencies, and resigned. They felt the danger of the example. There is no monopoly in making National War Committees. With equal claims to advise and direct, and to sit in judgment on men's opinions, or their supposed opinions, they may be got up by every class. In a little time your whole City will be divided into associations, under the control of men claiming to interfere with the Government. History shows this to be the most dangerous phase of revolutionary agitation. How happens it that sensible men have drifted into this false position, and how happens it that these vague ideas of government and order always belong to the party that boasts that it is radical?

I appeal to all thoughtful men if there is not a tendency on the part of the extreme men who now control the opposing organization, to obscure the limitations of departments? I appeal to them if they will admit such principles into their stores, their factories or workshops? I ask, if it would certainly make confusion and bankruptcy there, will it not work out the same mischiefs in Government? Yet you are called upon to approve this policy by your votes. To what end do you adhere to principles in the conduct of your private affairs, if you bring about universal ruin by violating these principles in public affairs?

RADICAL THEORIES TEND TO VIOLENCE AND DISORDER.

Those who have lost their respect for constitutions, and have thrown aside those maxims of government to which we are content to cling, in entering upon untried experiments and dangerous theories, have not only introduced disorders and insubordinations into civil and military departments, but they have also introduced into political discussions a spirit of lawlessness. With the impatience of theorists, and the irritability of those who are disappointed when their schemes do not succeed, they indulge, not only in fierce abuse, but they openly advocate violence. And this, too, in the loyal North, and against those who have shown obedience to laws and a respect for an Executive elected against their wises, unequaled in the history of any nation. A few days since, a man who lately represented our people at the Court of one of the greatest Powers of the world, and who is now in the enjoyment of the pay and honors of the highest military rank, publicly expressed the wish that my life might be destroyed. He not only teaches violence in a great City, with all its elements of tumult and disorder, but his passions and vindictiveness are taught to our soldiers through the Press. The radical journals declare that this speech was calm and just. Yet his very presence at the meeting at which he spoke was a moral offence against the just feeling that officers in the army ought not, while in service, become imbued with political passions or mingled with political intrigues. This land is now red with the blood of our Northern soldiers, sacrificed and murdered as victims of partisan jealousies and schemes. His attendance at a political meeting was a wrong to a heavily taxed community. To give to party what he be owed to country—his time and exertions—was an act of injustice. We are becoming accustomed to violence of speech and action. They make no impression upon us, but they are sinking deep into the congenial minds of bad and desperate men, where they fester and nourish those passions that may hereafter burst upon your homes and your families. I might multiply instances of this thirst for personal injury upon others, which is shown in the anxiety expressed for arrest and imprisonment. They have all gone out to excite bitterness and to add to the sum of public hate. This malignity of feeling and purpose has become so conspicuous that, whether you wish it or not, the citizens of New-York must by their votes rebuke or uphold it. In a good degree you are to decide if you are to live hereafter under the laws of the State or the laws of violence. You do not know what direction public violence may take. Do not, I invoke you, my Republican friends, countenance its spirit. Do not again mock our warning, when we tell you now, as we told you before, that words of hate and threats of injury end in bloodshed and disorder.

Let me here state distinctly to those who revile us—who threaten with imprisonment for freedom of speech—that during the long period the Democratic Party held power, it made no such arrests. It will soon regain its ascendancy. No effort on your part, however frantic, will prevent this. When it is restored to power, no man's person will be seized without process of law. No man's right to the "writ of liberty" will be denied or abridged. Every man's home will be held to be sacred. When you ask the protection from legal tribunals you deny to us, you shall have it. You shall follow your vocation of abuse and calumny as securely as now. When you invoke Government to violate our rights, I am proud to say we always felt strong enough in conscious rectitude to meet the scrutiny of our opponents, and to repel assaults with arguments and reason.

IT IS A REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.

Respect for the National Constitution is longer expressed by many prominent men and journals. We are no longer surprised to hear declarations that they do not wish the Constitution as it is, but as it ought to be in the judgment of wild and visionary men. Many who do not hesitate to express their want of confidence in these theorists as individuals, still follow them when they control organizations which make them powerful and dangerous. The time was when rights of persons, property and conscience were held to be safe behind the barriers of the Constitution. See the extent to which the judiciary is weakened, not alone by the exigencies of war, but by the loss of public reverence growing out of vague theories engendered by the higher-law doctrine. I implore you, my radical friends, to pause and see how much further you can drift in the direction you are swept along, without wrecking our political or social system. Beginning with the Chicago resolutions, which were then extreme views, what point have you now reached?

OUR HOME DUTIES.

While our brethren are battling in the field for our flag and our Union, have we no home duties to perform? They were never so great or urgent as now. Our fireside rights are ever of the deepest interest, and must ever be vigilantly guarded. There must be a perpetual watch over the sanctity of our homes. Our rights of conscience concern not our interests here, but through all eternity. Our opponents do not hold that they are restrained by the condition of the war from pressing their policy of State Government. They have submitted amendments of our State Constitution, which open up the discussion of coercion against voluntary temperance. Violations of law and of personal rights which tend to the destruction of public faith. The connection between all parts of the social and political fabric are too obvious to need a word of proof. Now, the faith pledged to the public creditor at this time is peculiarly sacred. The money poured into the National Treasury was not brought out in a time of confidence, but in a period of doubt and danger. It did not seek profitable investment, but the country's safety. These claims are held alike by the rich and the poor. The amounts owned by corporations represent the interests of women and children, of the aged and infirm, throughout society. Still more sacred are the claims of our soldiers to the pensions and bounties they earn at the cost of blood, of health and exposure. Shall we be justified if these are turned to dust and ashes by a National bankruptcy, which may be brought upon us by extravagance and corruption, if we neglect our duties at home while our brethren are combatting in the field?

This election, beyond any that has been held in the history of our country, is to decide the spirit of our legislation, and affect the order, the security and the happiness of the people of this State. Do not mistake the parties—they are not the candidates upon the tickets, but the voters who shall elect them. You are now sitting in solemn judgment upon your own interests. You cannot escape if you would, the consequences of your decision, to yourselves and families. If it is true that the Radical organization does tend to the evils I have charged, then you are to be the sufferers by their success.

OUR POSITION.

Having pointed out the evils which a visionary and wild radicalism has brought upon our Government, our army and our people, and having shown the terrible calamities with which we are threatened if conservative men shall uphold these theories by their action at this election, it is our duty to state clearly our position, and show the influence of our success. Earnest, thoughtful men have a right to know what we mean to do, and how our conduct will affect the action of Government and the conduct of the war. Upon these points they have a right to full and clear declarations. Let us confront the truths of our national position. We must accept facts as they stand. Overlooking all the past, we find the armed strength of the Government and of the rebellion engaged in deadly conflict. The sword is not the arbiter. Not only are the ranks of the armies arrayed for the defence of our Flag filled by our friends and relatives, but we know that upon the results of battles hang the destinies of our country. Its greatness, its prosperity, its glory, are poised upon the turn of the conflict. I have shown, in temperate language, how this has been periled by the confusion and evils brought upon us by wild and speculative theories, and by an abandonment of tried pathways. Bewildered, irritated, and perverse, the agitators are still pushing on in the same fatal policy. They are willing to sacrifice all the blood and the treasure of the People, but they are not willing to sacrifice one passion or one prejudice. On the other hand, while our views have been rejected, we have calmly and firmly adhered to the tradition of our fathers, that authorities must be upheld in the rightful exercise of power, whether we liked their policy or not. Hence our support has been unwavering, unconditional and true. The election of our whole ticket would not revolutionize political power, but it would qualify that monopoly of all departments of Government which we have seen tends to corruption and despotism when unchecked. Our success, for other reasons, would bring this war to a successful conclusion. It would carry us back to the point from which we started, and for which the whole country rallied as one man—the Restoration of the Union, the Support of the Constitution. The war would have a definite object, upon which all men would be united in feeling. The heart of the country, the hopes of the army, the confidence of capitalists, would be strengthened—for they would know that this end could be gained. At this time they feel that they are struggling to carry out the indefinite, shifting and violent purposes of theorists and fanatics, whose purposes to-day are not the purposes they avowed at the outset. Many of them declare they do not wish to restore the Union, unless they can revolutionize the social system of the South. This has become the first, not the subordinate object. It engrosses their thoughts and feelings. It has made discussions in Congress, intrigues in the army, confusion in the public mind. When this social revolution became the great object with this class of minds, all other things were sacrificed to it. From that time we have been divided and distracted; loyal men in the South have been driven off or discouraged. We have all felt that we were entering upon a gloomy, uncertain future. A popular expression in favor of the objects avowed in the President's inaugural address, and solemnly pledged in the Congressional resolutions of 1861, would at once put us upon that ground which would stop Congressional controversies, would restore the energy of the Union men of the South, would strengthen the nation's credit by making a definite issue upon which we can succeed, instead of those whose success would disorganize one-half of our land, even if success could be attained by the means thus proposed. What would be the position of the conservative party if it carries this election? It has been true, loyal and obedient in the minority; it will be true, loyal and obedient if it gains some share of political power. It will hold in check those who are constantly pressing their peculiar theories upon the Government and army, without regard to the sacrifices they cause or the embarrassments they create.

We not only concede, but we demand that the President of the United States, the representative of our laws, our dignity, and our power, shall at all times be treated with deference and spoken of in respectful terms. Our success, therefore, instead of weakening the Administration in its efforts to subdue the rebellion, must inevitably strengthen it, and will aid in shaking off those radical influences by which it has heretofore been annoyed and embarrassed.

Again, fellow-citizens, upon this occasion, as upon every occasion when we have assembled since the outbreak of this rebellion, we solemnly dedicate ourselves and all we hold dear to a restoration of our Union as it was. To this end the ranks of our armies shall be kept full, and the treasury of our nation replenished. This support shall not be held back by us to coerce Government to adopt a peculiar line of policy. Again, with equal solemnity, we pledge ourselves to uphold our Constitution as it is, against every influence or threat. It is not that we are merely desirous the South should return to their duties and enjoy its protection, but because it is *our* Constitution. It does not belong peculiarly to them, and it is not to be confiscated by their acts. Its guarantees are *our* protection—it guards the fruits of *our* toil—it shelters the sacredness of *our* homes—it saves *our* persons from violence and wrong—and, above all and beyond all, it allows no power to step in between us and our Maker in the exercise of freedom of conscience. Its guarantees are the sum of all the great principles of liberty, of equality, and justice, wrought out by the toil and suffering of the patriots of our own and other lands. It is a sacred trust received from our fathers, and which must be handed down to the future unimpaired and unmutilated. By God's help that trust shall be kept, at every sacrifice and every suffering.

SPEECH OF JOHN VAN BUREN, ESQ.

Mr. Van Buren was introduced amid hearty cheers. He thanked the assemblage for its friendly reception, and said it would have been very much more agreeable to his feelings not to have participated in the discussions which arose in the present political contest. A sad event, to which it was not for him more especially to allude to, had made it more grateful to his feelings to seek solitude and to court silence. But the country was involved in a great contest. It was in imminent peril. A rebellion had broken out which however it may have been provoked, was, in his judgment, utterly unjustifiable—[Cheers]—a rebellion against the best Government the world ever saw—a rebellion which, in his opinion, would have been prevented if they had stood by our National banner, and not against those who were willing to protect them in their just rights. He had determined for himself what in such an emergency he should do, in a letter which he had addressed to the Governor of this State on the 1st of September last before any candidates were nominated. Mr. VanBuren read the letter in question, which contained a tender of his services to Governor Morgan in any military capacity to which he might be assigned, with the condition that he should receive no recompense, and that, if the war should ever be prosecuted by means that he might regard as unconstitutional and infamous, he felt called upon to reserve the right to retire whenever he chose. In reply to this, an apologetic letter from the Governor, in which Mr. Van Buren's proposal was designated as generous and characteristic, was also read by the speaker, who then proceeded to allude to the action of the Convention by which Mr. Seymour was nominated. In connection with this he said that a leading and able editor of this City had invited Gov. Seymour to withdraw. [Laughter.] If Gen. Dix had accepted the nomination he (Mr. Van B.) had no hesitation in saying that Gov. Seymour would withdraw. [Cheers.]

Both the candidates had the good fortune to have wives who could govern the women as they could govern the men, and if Gov. Seymour were elected, the Executive mansion would have in it a lady who would prove that the people of the State of New-York had a proper sense of what they considered to be a fit companion to the Chief Magistrate of the American people. [Hear, hear.] If he believed that by voting for Wadsworth he would contribute to the success of our armies and bring about an honorable peace, he would go for him, but it was because he did not think that by doing so he would be contributing to the conquering of an honorable peace, which is the object of all civilized war, that he would vote for Gov. Seymour. [Applause.] He (the speaker) was not one of those who, in a free fight, pitched in, and after bringing your friend into the nearest barroom, wipes his nose, brushes his clothes, asks him to take a drink, and then inquires of him how the quarrel began. [Cheers and laughter.] The President of the United States was fully informed before the war began what was the fearful nature of the struggle he was entering upon. The President had no right to be misled himself because he had information from a source which never ought to deceive him in regard to the struggle into which he was led. On the 3d of March President Lincoln found himself in Washington disguised, wearing a Scotch cap, and covered in a blue cloak. On that day, before taking the oath, a letter was delivered to him, which he (the speaker) would read:

GEN. SCOTT'S PROPHECY.

Washington, March 3, 1861.

Dear Sir: Hoping that in a day or two the new President will have happily passed through all personal dangers, and find himself installed an honored successor of the great Washington, with you as the chief of his Cabinet, I beg leave to repeat, in writing, what I have before said to you orally—this supplement to my printed "views," (dated in October last)—on the highly disordered condition of our (so late) happy and glorious Union. To meet the extraordinary exigencies of the times, it seems to me that I am guilty of no arrogance in limiting the President's field of selection to one of the four plans of procedure subjoined:

I. Throw off the old and assume a new designation—the Union Party. Adopt the conciliatory measures proposed by Mr. Crittenden or the Peace Convention, and my life upon it, we shall have no new case of secession; but on the contrary, an early return of many, if not of all the States which have already broken off from the Union. Without some equally benign measure, the remaining slaveholding States will probably join the Montgomery Confederacy in less than sixty days; when this City, being included in a foreign country, would require a permanent garrison of at least thirty-five thousand troops to protect the Government within it.

II. Collect the duties on foreign goods outside the ports of which the Government has lost the command, or close such ports by Act of Congress and blockade them.

III. Conquer the seceded States by invading armies. No doubt this might be done in two or three years by a young and able General—a Wolfe, a Desaix, or a Hoche—with 300,000 disciplined men, estimating a third for garrisons and the loss of a yet greater number by skirmishers, sieges, battles and Southern fevers. The destruction of life and property on the other side, would be frightful, however perfect the moral discipline of the invaders.

The conquest completed at that enormous waste of human life to the North and Northwest—with at least $250,000,000 added thereto, and *cui bono?* Fifteen devastated provinces! not to be brought into harmony with their conquerors, but to be held for generations by heavy garrisons, at an expense quadruple the nett duties or taxes which it would be possible to extort from them, followed by a Protector or an Emperor.

IV. Say to the seceded States—Wayward sisters depart in peace. In haste, I remain, very truly, yours,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, &c., &c.

[Loud cheers.]

Mr. Van Buren proceeded to say that his own private conviction was that it was not too late even now to remedy the difficulties into which we had been plunged, but it was to be done by veterans in the field, dismissing from place those who are merely political officers. [Cheers.] Wadsworth was only a militia-muster General, and had never been in the field except as an Aid-de-Camp. He was nominated by Abolitionists and political strikers. In the first place he was nominated for his enormous wealth.

It was to be remembered that another Major-General on whom those party leeches had fattened, was driven into Court, unable to pay his debts; and when they had disposed of him, they were sent to fatten upon the Genessee flats. [Laughter.]

Mr. Van Buren went on to contrast the relative merits of the opposing candidates, and, in discussing generally the questions involved in the war, he proposed that when Richmond shall have been taken by the North, a Convention be held, and then, if an agreement cannot be determined on to let the South go. After much careful reflection it was his deliberate judgment that the most contemptible failure in the shape of a government was the Government of the Republican Party in the non-slaveholding States of America. [Great cheering.] And now for Fort Lafayette. [Great laughter and confusion.]

A Voice—You ought to be there now.

I have been, continued the speaker, ten months on a spare diet, and two months' confinement in Fort Lafayette would not be much amiss. Besides, if you were all sent there, the President would have that fort stocked with a better garrison than ever has been there yet. If these contractors who have stolen all they could lay their hands on, were sent there for ninety days, while we could carry on the war with money, we could finish it before the President's proclamation takes effect. [Cheers.] After referring generally to the progress of Democratic sentiment in the State, particularly among its leading Whigs of former days, Mr. Van Buren concluded his very stirring address by saying that if the great State of New-York on the 4th of November would do as he had every reason to hope the great State of Pennsylvania would do to-morrow, they would meet again after the election to unite in shouting that New-York is redeemed. [Great applause.]

Mr. Richard O'Gorman was introduced amid vociferous cheers. He said:

SPEECH OF RICHARD O'GORMAN.

If I consulted merely my own wishes I would not speak to-night, but give place to those other gentlemen whose names are on the list of speakers, and whose opinion you are impatient to hear.

I had so lately an opportunity of expressing mine that I have little to add. These opinions have been made the subject of some comment—more perhaps than they deserved—and of criticism, in some cases unjust, ungenerous, and discourteous. While on one hand a newspaper, which is supposed to represent ultra views of the Abolition Party, has indirectly, but very plainly threatened me with the consequences of Government displeasure; on the other hand, a gentleman holding a military office under the Government of the United States, has thought proper to treat the expression of my opinion with a rudeness and discourtesy not common, I am glad to say, in this City, on the discussion of public affairs.

In alluding to that gentleman's views—utterly abhorrent, though they were from own—I am not aware that I overstepped the boundary of legitimate discussion, or uttered one word personally offensive to him. It is not my habit nor my taste to do so. His opinions I believed to be the opinions of a large number of his party. Mine I believe to be the opinions of a large number of this party. In the course of my remarks, I sufficiently indicated the grounds on which these opinions were formed. In societies of reasonable men, opinions are to be refuted by argument—not repressed by force or menace, and to give that gentleman or his party my humble aid in degrading a great national question to the level of mere personal or private altercation, seems to me but to sanction a mode of discussing public affairs in all times unwise, inconclusive and absurd, and in the present excited state of public feeling, specially reprehensible.

The opinions expressed by me in my late speech, I still entertain. I see no reason to change them; on the contrary, they have acquired, in my mind, further strength and confirmation, from the fact that no arguments have as yet been found to refute them, save such as were coupled with unseemly menace and angry discourtesy.

OUTSIDE MEETINGS.

The outside of the Institute building presented a picturesque appearance. Large crowds had assembled at the north end of the building, in Eighth-street, for an hour previous to the commencement of operations the "Hall of the Union" being crowded to overflowing, and very good-naturedly awaited the opening scenes for outsiders. The throng was of motley appearance and made up of divers nationalities. The descendant of the staid old Knickerbocker pushed his way through the crowd with the evident intent of seeing what was doing or to be done, while the jolly and naturally democratic Hibernian jostled the sturdy Teuton without the least concern. Each was intent on doing his full share of the "ratifying" business, and ever and anon would go up shouts for Seymour that made the welkin ring. But not all those assembled were supporters of the ticket bearing that gentleman's name. On the outskirts of the assemblage, and mixed in the throng with the "unterrified," could be counted many whose vote, voice and efforts will be used to allow that gentleman and his fellow-candidates to continue the enjoyments of private life. Democrat met Republican, however, on the most friendly terms, and extemporized discussions on the state of the nation and as to the chances of the respective candidates,—though conducted often with ardor on each side, generally ended in invitations to close the argument with a "smile" all round.

The landing at the head of the stairway entrances to the second story, facing Eighth-street, served the purpose of a rostrum, and when the meeting inside was in the full tide of successful operation, the principal outside meeting was here called to order by the election of Judge Michael Connolly as chairman. Delegations from the various wards soon began to arrive, and the hubbub and confusion which ensued is beyond description. Music, Roman-candles, sky-rockets, &c., were also brought into requisition, much to the edification of Young America, which was "around" in hundreds. Most of the delegations had transparencies, and carried torches or Chinese lanterns, emblazoned with the insignia of the Union. We noticed delegations from the following Wards: Twentieth Ward, in a large platform dray, bearing a banner, "Seymour and our rights." Fourth and Seventh Wards, with transparencies, containing the names of the Democratic candidates. Twenty-first Ward, with the following transparent banners: "The restoration of the Union; all abstract questions afterward," "A vigorous prosecution of the war for the restoration of the Union," "Our sentiments in short metre: Democratic—War for the Union, not for the negro; Abolition—War for the negro and Union." Eleventh Ward German Democratic Club—"The Union as it was; the Constitution as it is." The Eighteenth and Eleventh Wards, with banners bearing the following inscriptions: "Conservative men of the Empire State, rally to the support of Seymour." The Fourteenth Ward delegation carried a large banner, on which was inscribed "The United Democracy."

The Young Men's Democratic Association of the Seventh Congressional District, and a delegation from the Seventeenth Ward, carried banners with various inscriptions, among which we noticed the following: "Beecher and Greeley swallow Sambo freely." "The Seventeenth Ward good for Seymour." Another one had a device intended to represent Hon. Horace Greeley extending both arms to a negro woman, who exclaims, "Alas! poor Horace, we know him well." There were several other transparencies carried by the various delegations, such as, "Make Fremont Contractor-General;" "How are you, Senator Simmons, with the $50,000 bribe?" and many others of similar character.

There were three stands erected; one corner of Astor Place and the Bowery; another corner of Third-avenue and St. Mark's Place, and the third at the easterly end of Clinton Hall fronting Lafayette Place. The second of these was devoted entirely to Germans, and a number of speeches were made from it by German speakers. As fast as the delegations arrived the banners were distributed among the stands and numerous torches shed that pale, sickly light peculiar to oil lamps over the crowds assembled in the vicinity. A small cannon which belonged to some fire company was soon placed in position and began to speak in loud tones whenever the cheers of the masses announced that a speaker had made a point. Four calcium lights, one at each stand, shed their rays over the assemblage and made everything as plain as daylight except the logic of the speakers.

The speeches at each stand were all of the same tenor—an unlimited abuse of the Administration, repetitions of the old charge, that the Republicans caused the present war; few, very few, if any, denunciations of the rebels; the time-worn phrases of "Lincoln bastiles," suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, &c., &c. One speaker in particular, Mr. D. C. Birdsall, who spoke from the stand at which Judge Connolly presided, created considerable excitement by denouncing Maj.-Gen. Cassius M. Clay as a poltroon and a coward, and desiring the reporters to make a note of it.

Among the speakers were Mr. J. Winter Chandler, Dr. Bradford, of the Twentieth Ward; Hon. Stephen P. Russell, Hon. Mr. Ryan, of California; D. C. Birdsall, Esq., Hon. R. C. Hutchins, T. C. Creamer, and others.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship North Star, from Aspinwall—Capt. O. Eldridge and family, Mrs. Hunter and family, Mrs. Buckwell and child, Wm. Young, Capt. S. S. Marsh, U. S. N.; George Hammond, M. D., U. S. N.; B. F. Libby, Lyman Grimes, Charles Staller, J. H. Lenourd, E. P. Rowe, J. B. Humphrey, N. McCummeurs and lady, Charles McLaughlin and lady, J. J. Hodge, Miss Tinkham, L. E. Benson and family, J. S. Bates, A. S. Polhemus, A. Byers, Mrs. W. T. Gough, Mrs. Putnam and three children, Miss E. H. Stahl, Miss A. Gilmore, George Spring, A. Vignau, J. N. Bradley, P. McCummeurs, Mrs. Marbound, J. McCluney, H. D. Williams, M. J. Colseph, S. L. Halswell, F. R. Wilcox, C. M. Benson, W. S. Rich, and 65 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 10 | Sun sets.... 5 23 | Moon rises... 10 3
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 11 48 | Gov. Island. 12 37 | Hell Gate.... 1 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Oct. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships British Queen, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau, E. Cunard; Eagle, Adams, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships John Bright, Dewor, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Sardinia, Pendleton, Londonderry, Samuel Thompson's Nephew; Magnet, (Br.,) Brown, Liverpool, R. Irvin & Co.; Joseph Meigs, Baker, New-Orleans, A. H. Brigham.

Barks Dominica, (Aus.,) Cheavalli, Antwerp, Holmboe & Co.; Henry, Wilson, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt.

Brigs C. C. Van Horn, (Br.,) Mersam, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Judge Blaney, Emerson, Trask & Dearborn; Imogene, McCarty, Marseilles, Moore & Henry.

Schooners Donna Anna, Ellis, Portland, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Allen Middleton, Sipple, Elizabethport, L. Kenny; J. J. Frith, Steed, Turks Island, C. E. Knox & Co.; Gov. Arnold, Randell, Fall River, J. W. McKee; David Hazard, Morris, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; S. Welden, Smith, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Virginia, Hawkins, Naguabo, P. R., Baker & Dayton; R. Hill, Smith, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Mary Farren, Condon, Boston, ——; Sarah G. Bright, Smith, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Restless, Small, Beaufort, N. C., Starkweather & Co.; Alfred Hill, Martting, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Sloop Blackstone, Allen, Providence, S. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Petre, Liverpool Oct. 1, Queenstown Oct. 2, at 10 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to S. G. Dale. Oct. 1, passed ships Wild Cat and Grace Ross, bd. to Liverpool. Same time, passed ship Dreadnought, towing out. Oct. 2, passed steamship Kangaroo, bd. in to Liverpool. Oct. 7, lat. 59 10, lon. 37 40, passed R. M. steamship Arabia and Br. brig Scotia, bd. E. Oct. 9, lat. 40 37, lon. 40 55, saw an iceberg.

Steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen Sept. 28, and Southampton Oct. 1, at 7 P. M., with mdse. and 375 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had rough weather and westerly winds during the passage.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall Oct. 4, with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen. Oct. 9, lat. 28 32, lon. 75 36, passed Indus, from Havana, bound N.

Steamer Fire Brick, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Reynard, (of Boston,) Seymour, Manila May 28, and Angier July 1, with hemp to Cornelius Comstock. June 29, in the Straits of Sunda, spoke ship John Land, from Sunderland for Singapore, 30 ds. out.

Ship Wm. F. Storer, Trask, Liverpool Sept. 14, with mdse. to Trask & Dearborn.

Ship Vanguard, Hallett, Liverpool Sept. 17, with mdse. and 30 passengers to Howland & Frothingham.

Bark Jubilaum, (Brem.,) Kimme, Rotterdam 40 ds., with mdse. and 10 passengers to Ruger Bros. Oct. 8, on George's Bank, passed a bark, painted black, bd. W., with loss of mizzenmast.

Bark Ugland, (Norw.,) Olsen, Newcastle, Eng., 62 ds., with mdse. to Holmboe & Co. Had westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Tuisko, (Brem.,) Dannemann, Bremen 36 ds., with mdse. and 338 passengers to Unkart & Co.

Bark Angela Brewer, (of Rockland,) Chase, Cardiff 32 ds., with coal to master. Has had heavy westerly weather from the Banks.

Brig G. L. Buckman, Plummer, Lingan, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to Simpson & Mayhew.

Brig Olive, Mansfield, Lingan, C. B., with coal to T. M. Mayhew.

Brig Hannah, (Br.,) Lane, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with laths, &c., to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Persia, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Harriet, Br., of Halifax,) Mahon, Boston 7 ds., in ballast to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig George Harris (Fr.,) Boston 7 ds., for Philadelphia.

Brig Alvira, Clark, Machias 8 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Margaret Ann, (Br.,) Whelpley, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. W. A. Griffin, Borden, Jr., Dominica 12 ds., with copper and old iron to master.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Smith, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Sarah Jane Vaughn, Vaughn, Boston 26 hours.

BELOW—Ship Germaine, Townsend, Havre Sept 15, to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Also, several square-rigged vessels.

WIND—Sunset, N. and fresh, with rain.

Spoken, &c.

Columbia—ship, from Liverpool Sept. 18, for New-York, was signalized Oct. 12, lat. 41 40, lon. 65.

Elise Mathilda—ship, from Bremen Sept. 4, for New-York, was signalized Oct. 12, lat. 41 40, lon. 65.

Grafes—brig, from Bocia del Rio Grande for Liverpool, with cotton, Oct. 8, lat. 37 30, lon. 71 51.

Heroine—bark, from Algoa Bay for New-York, Aug. 24, lat. 26 50 S., lon. 6 E.

Lucy Thompson—ship, hence for Liverpool, Sept. 24, lat. 47 21, lon. 34 44.

New-York—steamship, hence for Bremen, was signalized Oct. 6, lat. 49 25, lon. 27 20.

Sea—Br. bark, Oct. 10, lat. 46, lon. 59 21.

Wm. Wetherell—ship, of Castine, hence for Buenos Ayres, Sept. 16, lat. 9 N., lon. 35 W.

Miscellaneous.

As the brig M. Day was hauling out from Pier No. 11 yesterday, she came in collision with a ship lying at the end of the pier, carrying away foretopgallantmast.

By Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Oct. 13.—The propeller Tonawanda, from Buffalo, bd. to Milwaukee and Chicago, with 600 tons of mdse., struck on anchoring off this harbor to-day; has seven feet of water in her hold.

The propeller General Taylor, with a cargo of flour, beef, pork, &c., is ashore on Point Betsy, Lake Michigan; will probably be got off.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Secretary Board of Underwriters.)